J. W. BRA


# New-York Weekly Tribune.

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## The Weekly Tribune.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### WAR NEWS.

#### Gen. Hatch's Department.

By the Arago, we have dates from Charleston Bar to Sunday, 6 p. m. Among the passengers are 50 Rebel deserters. Col. W. W. H. Davis of the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment has been relieved as commander of this District, and granted a leave of absence. Brig.-Gen. Wm. Birney, who has just returned from Florida, succeeds him temporarily. The South Carolina Union Convention, at Beaufort, met on the 17th. Radical Union resolutions were adopted. Delegates to the Baltimore Convention were elected. On the 13th, a combined attack of the land and navy forces was made on Fort Sumter. The guns on Forts Putnam, Chatfield, and one other battery, opened a terrific fire, which was maintained for some hours; 240 shells were thrown. Two monitors went up to within 50 yards of Sumter, and delivered at the Fort a tremendous fire from 15-inch guns. On the 14th the attack was renewed; 308 shells were fired from the land batteries at Cummings Point. The monitors also went up again to the same position they occupied the day previous. Every discharge from the monitor guns made a hole in Sumter the size of a turret. The firing was continued on the 15th and 16th. After the first day's attack, the Rebels directed their fire principally to the batteries on Cummings Point. We have sustained no damage whatever from their fire.

The steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. Welsh, has arrived at Philadelphia from the South Atlantic squadron, via Hampton Roads. She left Charleston on the evening of the 17th inst. There was no fighting going on at Charleston. The only attack made was by two monitors going up and shelling Fort Sumter. The New Ironsides has not been in action lately.

#### Department of the Gulf.

Dispatches from Major-Gen. Canby, dated "Mouth of Red River, at Midnight, May 15," state that "Admiral Porter has just arrived. The remainder of the gunboats will arrive to-night. Gen. Banks will probably reach Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, to-morrow." A dispatch from Admiral Porter, dated "on board the flag-ship Black Hawk, mouth of Red River, May 16," states that the portion of the squadron above the falls at Alexandria have been released from their unpleasant position, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Lieut.-Col. Bailey, Acting Engineer of the 19th Army Corps, who proposed and built a tree-dam of 600 feet across the river at the lower falls, which enabled all the vessels to pass in safety, the back water of the Mississippi reaching Alexandria, and allowing them to pass over all the shoals and the obstructions planted by the enemy to a point of safety. Lieut.-Col. Bailey will be immediately nominated for promotion for distinguished and meritorious services. An unofficial report from Cairo, dated May 22, states that the army and gunboats were all safe at the mouth of the Red River and Semmesport. Admiral Porter's fleet was greatly annoyed in passing out of the Red River by the Rebel guerrillas, who lined the banks of the river between Alexandria and Fort de Russy. A portion of Alexandria was burning when the Laurel Hill left. This steamer had 200 sick on board, and while flying hospital flags, was fired into ten miles below Alexandria. No injury, however, resulted from the firing. Gen. McClernand, who was seriously ill, was on board. At the time the steamer City Belle was captured and burned by the Rebels, thirty miles below Alexandria, in the early part of the month, Col. Mott of the 149th Ohio was killed. Many other officers of rank were also killed, and the greater portion of the troops were slaughtered, of whom there were 500 on board.

#### The Frontier.

Capt. Insley, at Leavenworth, Kansas, has received the following telegram from Fort Smith, dated May 17:

No enemy within two hundred miles. Frontier Division of [illegible] perfectly safe. All gay.
E. J. BROOKS, Colonel Commanding.

A dispatch from Warrensburg, Mo., intimates that Quantrell was probably killed in a skirmish in Jackson County. The statement is vague, and needs evidence of truth.

#### Naval.

We have files of papers from the Cape of Good Hope to April 7. The Alabama put into Table Bay March 20, and took in 300 tuns of coal. In leaving port on the 25th, the New-York side-wheel steamer Kin-Kiang, bound to China, met the Alabama at the harbor entrance. In *The Cape Argus* of March 24 appears a long letter from Capt. Semmes of the Alabama, addressed to the British Admiral on the station, Sir Baldwin Walker, complaining about the seizure in Simon's Bay of the Tuscaloosa, by order of her Majesty's Government. A screw steamer from Glasgow came to Capetown a few days ago, and reported that she spent a day or two with the Florida at Teneriffe, Madeira—that vessel having just then arrived from Brest, France, without making any captures on the way. When last seen by the Glasgow ship the Florida was standing toward an American frigate of thirty guns which had just hove in sight. There has been no United States vessel at the Cape for four months.

The Navy Department has received a communication from the U. S. bark Ethan Allen, blockading off Murrell's Inlet, S. C., reporting the destruction of valuable salt works, information being given them by contrabands of the location of the works, which were at a place called Cane Pitch, twelve miles from the Inlet. Upon reaching the works an armed crew was sent ashore, who succeeded in destroying them and burning the buildings. Extensive arrangements had been made for extending the works to double their size. The pans were of cast iron, and easily broken. There were four works, each containing twelve large pans, the water being raised from the beach by horse power, leading into a cistern large enough to contain 100,000 gallons. The salt was mixed with sand.

*The Evening Bulletin* of Philadelphia says: A letter from an American war vessel, dated Dover, England, May 4, contains the following curious report: "It has been known to us through Confederate naval officers that the Alabama was coming here, and that the combined Confederate pirates are to make a demonstration on our northern coast so soon as they can get ready. The detention of the Rappahannock and non-arrival of the Alabama here postponed it for over a month. This comes direct from Confederate officers aboard the vessels, through our spies."

The Rebel iron-clad North Carolina, which recently came a short distance over the Wilmington Bar, was found upon her return to leak so badly as to compel them to run her ashore to avoid sinking, and upon the falling of the tide she parted amidships from her own weight. The Raleigh, her consort, is in progress of completion, but has not been considered so formidable as the North Carolina.

#### Southern News.

Provost-Marshal Woolley seized about one thousand letters from the South in the hands of two Baltimoreans named Fahey and Rogers, who were crossing the Potomac in a boat on Saturday, the 21st. The letters contained a considerable amount of gold, Confederate bonds, United States money, &c. Several of them were of the most important character to the Government. About 500 of the letters are addressed to prominent merchants, etc.; some 300 are addressed to persons in various counties of the State. The remaining 300 or 400 letters are for persons in almost every State in the country, not a few of them being for parties in New-England. The letters for Philadelphia and New-York are, in several instances, of the most important character. The examination of this mail has revealed the fact that a constant correspondence is kept up between a number of the citizens of this State and others in the South, and it has also given Col. Woolley the clue to important facts, which will soon be developed, and the denouement of which will be of interest to persons in New-York as well as in other places.

#### Miscellaneous.

In reply to complaints received at the War Department that some enrollments are excessive, it has been decided that inasmuch as all have had an opportunity to aid in the performance of a high public duty, while protecting themselves against liability to bear an unequal share of the public burdens, and as the War Department has given to all concerned the power to have existing errors corrected, and has amended the lists according to the best information, the fact that any mistakes still remain must be owing to the negligence or willful fault of those who make complaint. The draft will be proceeded with according to the enrollment as it stands at the date of the draft, and there is no other way than to take the lists then prepared. If any over-draft is made the excess will be taken into account in arranging the quota for the next succeeding draft, if more troops should be required.

On Thursday, the 19th, fourteen persons, two of whom were colored, came out from the Virginia shore, made a dash across the Potomac to Blackiston's Island, and going to the light-house at that point, proceeded to destroy the lamps and lantern, which they did most effectually. They also carried off about 25 gallons of oil, and started to carry off Mr. Jerome McWilliams, but through the entreaty of his family he was allowed to remain. Since the destruction of the light a hand-lamp has been used.

Secretary Stanton telegraphed to Gen. Dix on the 18th, as follows: It is the design of the Government to keep up the National forces until the Rebellion is overthrown, and, in order to provide against any improper reduction, when the service of the one-hundred-day men is out, a draft to fill up their place and all other reductions will be ordered, to take place on the 1st of July, by which time the new enrollments will be completed.

Andrews, the July rioter, was tried, convicted, and sentenced on the 24th, for conspiring to levy war against the United States, under the act of Congress of July, 1861. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he made a long rambling speech, intended as a justification, and the Court proceeded to sentence him to imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State Prison for three years.

The Capt. John P. Shaw, who was shot through the heart in the fight near Spottsylvania, was a brother of Col. Shaw, who lost his life while leading the 54th Massachusetts colored troops at Fort Wagner.

The above paragraph is circulating through our country exchanges. Col. Robert G. Shaw, who fell at Fort Wagner, commanded the 54th Massachusetts, not the 14th; he had no brother.

Gen. Kilpatrick, in a dispatch to his family at Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., says that although his wounds are slight, they will compel him to give up his command, and he is, therefore, on his way home. He was wounded near Summerville, Ga., while leading a cavalry charge in the rear of Johnston's army.

Gen. Palmer, who defended Newbern so successfully last February against a formidable attack of the enemy, is now in command of that stronghold. He is an old army officer of accomplished skill and bravery who enjoys the entire confidence of all the Department.

### GENERAL NEWS.

#### News from Washington.

A deputation of delegates [illegible] in session at Philadelphia visited the President, and presented to him an address, in which the Conference, representing nearly a million of members, express to him the assurance of the loyalty of the Church, her earnest devotion to the interests of the country, and her sympathies with him in the great responsibilities of his high position in this trying hour. They honor him for his proclamations of liberty, and rejoice in all the acts of the Government designed to secure freedom to the enslaved. In his reply the President said: "Nobly sustained as the Government has been by all the Churches, I would utter nothing which might in the least appear invidious against any. Yet, without this, it may fairly be said that the Methodist Episcopal Church, not less devoted than the best, is, by its greater numbers, most important of all. It is no fault in others that the Methodist Church sends more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals and more prayers to Heaven than any. God bless the Methodist Church! Bless all the churches, and blessed be God who, in this our great trial, giveth us the churches." Subsequently the Rev. Dr. Thurston, delegate from the English Conference to the Methodist General Conference, with Dr. Scott from the Irish Conference, was presented to the President by the Hon. M. F. Odell. These delegates expressed to the President the earnest and hearty sympathy of the Methodist membership of England and Ireland in the present National struggle, and desire for our success.

The House, in harmony with its great resolution against the establishment of the Mexican Empire, voted down the queer honor proffered to King Leopold of Belgium, the principal originator of the Mexican monarchical intrigue, of raising our Belgian Chargeship to a full Mission. A conference has been appointed between the Senate and House. Many of the most patriotic and spirited Senators, taken by surprise on the original discussion, are ready now to vote with the House. Senator Sumner earnestly labors to secure the increase of the mission.

Conversations with Rebel wounded in hospitals here furnish concurrent testimony that the rank and file of Lee's army want the war ended on any terms; that they feel that we fight as desperately and determinedly as men can fight, and that Grant's army outnumbers Lee's. Their tribute of admiration to the fighting of our men in the Wilderness is without stint. And all of these wounded are veterans, some of them of 19 battles.

It is officially announced by the State Department that citizens of the United States holding commissions and recognized as Consuls of Foreign Powers are not by law except from military service if drafted. Therefore, the mere enrollment of a citizen holding a foreign consulate will not be held to vacate his commission; but if he shall be drafted his exequatur will be revoked unless he shall have previously resigned in order that another consul may be received.

#### New-York.

On Friday p. m., the 20th, a large number of persons witnessed the funeral honors paid to the memory of Gen. Wadsworth. The remains were taken from the City Hall to the Albany cars, escorted by the 7th Regiment and a great number of prominent citizens. The Committee appointed by Congress accompanied the body to Geneseo, the late residence of the deceased. No expressions of sorrow or interest for the death of Gen. Wadsworth were vouchsafed by the notorious municipal government of the City of New-York, which took no more notice of the funeral of this eminent and virtuous citizen and brave soldier than it would of a dog's. The Union League Club had entire charge of the proceedings. It also passed appropriate resolutions in testimony to the merits of the deceased. The Excelsior Union Club of Washington City has passed similar ones. The funeral ceremonies at Gen. Wadsworth's own home, Geneseo, took place on Saturday, the 21st. The whole village was in real and unaffected mourning, and important delegations from elsewhere were present.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers have been reported at the office of Capt. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., No. 134 F street, Washington, near Twenty-first. Relatives of deceased soldiers can obtain all the information they desire by application to him.

Henry Hotchkiss, 64 N. Y. V.; Jonas Slate, 50 N. Y. Engineers; Wm. Rounds, 106 N. Y. Vols.; John States, 4 N. J. Vols.; Geo. Lounsbeck, 64 N. Y. V.; Davis M. Long, 44 N. Y. V.; John H. Jones, 15 N. Y. V.; G. W. Cummings, 86 N. Y. V.; Alonzo B. Knight, 93 N. Y. V.; Sam'l Sherman, 124 N. Y. V.; A. Wyhoon, 147 N. Y. V.; M. W. Chango, 40 N. Y. V.; Rob't C. Ware, 1 N. Y. D.; M. W. Prentiss, 1 N. Y. D.; William A. Wilkinson, 14 N. Y.

Gov. Seymour has requested the District-Attorney of this city to procure indictments against all persons concerned in the suppression of *The World* and *The Journal of Commerce*. We presume, of course, that this includes the indictment of Howard, the author, and Mallison, the copyist, of the Forged Proclamation, as that was the prime cause of the suppression of the journals named. Gov. Seymour, it should be remembered, does not do this by authority, but as Mr. Hall's suggestive fellow-citizen.

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the Provost-Marshals of this city are making preparations for a new enrollment. With a corps of 40 clerks in each office, it will probably take an entire month to complete this work. Mr. Blunt, recently from Washington, reports that the credits to be allowed to this city by the authorities for recruits to the army and navy will cancel the deficiency of this city under the call for 200,000 men.

#### Political.

Sunday evening a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cheever on "The claims of the Colored Race before God to a republican form of Government, and the guilt and peril of denying them those rights." The preacher took for his text the 29th, 30th and 31st verses of the 22d of Ezekiel. He dwelt with some severity upon the acts of the Administration and of Congress, especially the latter, in denying Colored Men the right of representation, and expressed his belief that the nation would be ruined by the continuance of such a policy. On the motion of Dexter Fairbank, seconded by Edward Gilbert, a memorial to both houses of Congress was adopted.

The New York Union State Convention to appoint National Convention Delegates met at Syracuse on the 25th. There is an unusually large attendance of outsiders, and among the prominent men of the party are the Hon. John A. King, Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, Roscoe Conkling, Senators Folger and Bell, Secretary of State Depew, School Superintendent Rice, Judge Tremaine, State Treasurer Schuyler, George Dawson, A. M. Clapp, and Hugh White.

Fourteen delegates to represent the State of Louisiana in the Baltimore Convention were elected by the State Convention. *The Delta* says the action of the Convention was harmonious, every member indorsing the general policy, both civil and military, of the Administration. They also approved the military and civil career of Gen. Banks, and the policy inaugurated by Gov. Hahn as tending to putting down the Rebellion and for the restoration of the Union.

A dispatch from Cairo to a Cincinnati paper says: "The Hon. R. B. Allis, Speaker of the Arkansas House of Assembly, has been expelled by a vote of 32 to 13. Mr. Allis retired from the Chair and resigned his seat in the House. The cause of the difficulty was that Mr. Allis refused to sign the certificate of Mr. Fishback as U. S. Senator."

The Union State Convention of New-York [illegible] preliminary organization, Lyman Tremain being finally chosen Chairman. Mr. T. made a speech, and then Committees were appointed on Contested Seats and upon Permanent Organization. This is all we had up to 1 o'clock this morning.

The Louisiana State Convention has amended the Constitution by a vote of 70 to 16, declaring that Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for punishment of crime, are forever abolished and prohibited in the State, and that the Legislature shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

The Union Convention of Ohio on the 25th nominated a full ticket for State officers, appointed delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, and adopted resolutions in favor of the renomination of President Lincoln.

The Republican Convention of Illinois nominated Major-Gen. Oglesby for Governor.

#### Domestic Miscellany.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field states that the announcement which has appeared in print that the steamship Great Eastern has been sold to the French Government is untrue. The Great Eastern was sold by auction for £25,000, her purchasers being Messrs. Gooch, Barber, Brassey and others, who have formed a company under the title of the Great Ship Company. This company have chartered her to lay the Atlantic cable before the 31st of December, 1865, and if the cable is successfully laid they are to receive £50,000 in shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Soon after the purchase of the Great Eastern her present owners were addressed by a French firm asking upon what terms she could be purchased by the French Government. The response was that, after the Atlantic cable was laid, the steamer could be purchased for £250,000. Nothing further had been received from the French Government upon the subject up to the time Mr. Field left England.

A meeting of the Friends' (Hicksite) Freedmen's Association was held last night, in the Friends' Meeting-House, Rutherford Place, Samuel Willets in the chair. The report stated that $3,392 06 has been received, and $2,317 25 expended, during four months' operations; 2,066 articles of clothing, 126 pairs shoes, 10 kegs of nails, and 14 pieces of merchandise, have been distributed, beside which there were in hand about 1,000 articles of clothing. Letters were also read detailing the operations of the Association in the work of clothing and teaching the freed blacks, from whom and teachers in its schools, and pointing out the quarters in which help was most needed. About $270, besides subscriptions, were raised at the meeting in aid of the Society's educational efforts.

Mr. Sam Medary, the editor of *The Columbus* (Ohio) *Crisis*, was arrested on the 20th by United States Marshal and taken to Cincinnati on a charge of treasonable conspiracy.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### Europe.

By the arrival of the Peruvian off Port au Basque we have five days later news, to May 13.

Another American ship, the Avon, from Boston, was destroyed on the 29th of March by the Rebel privateer Florida. Her Captain has arrived at Plymouth, England.

The Tories rejoice at the defeat in the House of Commons of a bill introduced by Mr. Baines, by which the franchise in boroughs was to be reduced to £6 for householders. Mr. Gladstone made a memorable speech on the occasion, declaring in favor of "manhood suffrage."

A severe naval engagement had taken place between the Danish and Austrian vessels. According to *The London Morning Post*, the Germans lost 170 killed and wounded, and the Danes only 9 wounded and one killed. The German squadron was at Cuxhaven (at the mouth of the Elbe), while the Danes had left for Norway.

The Danish Government has consented to raise the blockade of the German ports. In consequence of this, the Minister of Justice had resigned. The prospects of the Conference are still regarded as unfavorable. The Allies are demolishing the fortress of Fredericia.

The Emperor of Mexico reached Madeira on the 29th of April, and sailed again on the same day for Vera Cruz.

Two of the four steamers contracted for by agents of the C. S. A. with Messrs. Armand & Voruz, members of the Corps Legislatif, are afloat.

It is very easy to guess whether these vessels, when completed, with boilers in, etc., will be suffered to leave port; whether the "denounced" proofs will cease some day to convince the French Government of their warlike destination; whether Government will wink at a false sale of them to peaceful traders. One thing is certain, that they will not go to the service of the C. S. A. without the assent, formal or informal, of Government. Deputies Armand and Voruz would not dare to send them thither under any never so ingenious false pretenses in despite of the Emperor's known will. Whatever his Majesty's real will is regarding them, that will be fulfilled; there are no legal trammels in *his* way. If we only could spare a little time from England, it would be worth the while to give a glance now and then to this "friendly Power," all the political opponents to whose administration are significantly styled the "American opposition."

By the arrival of the Asia we have two days later news from Europe.

The English Parliament had again discussed the conduct of the Government with regard to the fitting out of privateers in English ports, Mr. W. T. Baring complaining of the admission of the Georgia into the Mersey. The Attorney-General defended the policy of the Government, while Mr. Cobden warned them that their policy would recoil on England hereafter with disastrous effect.

The Schleswig-Holstein Conference held another meeting on the 12th inst. The discussion showed the great divergence of the views of the several Powers, and the difficulties of a satisfactory solution of the question. In the Corps Legislatif of France, M. Rouher declared, in the name of the French Government, that it was not the policy of France to go to war on behalf of Denmark.

### XXXVIIIth CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE, May 18.—Mr. Wilson reported the House bill defining the pay of officers on the staff of the Lieutenant-General; passed. Mr. Wilson presented a joint resolution to promote enlistments in the army; referred. Mr. Harlan introduced a bill granting lands to Michigan to aid in the construction of certain railroads; passed. The House bill, granting lands to the State of Iowa for railroad purposes was reported with amendments and passed. The bill to expedite the public printing was taken up. An amendment was adopted suspending the printing of the report of the offers received and contracts made for carrying the mails; the bill passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Julian reported a bill providing for the issue of patents to bona fide holders of "floats" issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of 1860, relative to Spanish grants in Louisiana. Passed. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution heretofore reported from the Committee on Commerce, proposing such action as will insure more perfect reciprocity of trade between the United States and British North American Provinces. Mr. Elijah Ward addressed the House at length on the subject. Various amendments were made, but of no special importance, when the Committee rose, and the bill was reported to the House, but not finally acted upon. Adjourned.

SENATE, May 19.—Mr. Harding introduced a bill to [illegible] of Congress, approved September, 1850, [illegible] to settlers on the public lands [illegible] California. It was passed. [illegible] from the Committee [illegible] votes of the two Houses on the Army Appropriation bill. He moved that the motion for a full conference asked by the House be agreed to. This was adopted, and another committee authorized to be appointed by the Chair. The House bill, allowing the construction of the bridge over the Ohio River, at the falls of that river, ten feet above high water mark was debated during the morning hour. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill for an erection of a territorial government for Montana, made a report which recommends that the Senate recede from its amendment, striking out the words "Every free white inhabitant in the qualification for voters," and inserting "All citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such," etc. After considerable debate, in which Messrs. Morrill, Hale, Wade, Horton and Sumner participated, the report of the Committee was adopted, 26 Yeas, 13 Nays. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up as unfinished business, but no vote was taken. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act authorizing Nevada to form a State Government. The House took up the Indian Appropriation bill. All the amendments of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union were concurred in, excepting one reducing the appropriation for the Sioux Indians of Minnesota from $150,000 to $50,000. The bill passed. A long and acrimonious personal debate here followed, in which Messrs. Dawes, Loan, Julian, and Mallory participated. It is unimportant. Mr. Pike of Maine advocated and Mr. Arnold of Illinois opposed the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Without taking the question the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to call out men by draft for one year. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Collamer called up the bill to authorize the establishment of an Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil, the question pending being on an amendment of Mr. Wilkinson to carry on the contract between the Government of Venezuela and certain citizens of New-York for a semi-monthly line from that city to Laguayra and other Venezuela ports, touching at St. Thomas, the United States to pay $40,000 per annum for mails, &c. The amendment was rejected, and, after some discussion on the general merits of the bill, it was laid over. The Pacific Railroad bill came up as unfinished business, and the Senate proceeded to act on the amendment offered to perfect the bill in its various details. A message was received from the House that it had concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Montana bill, which now only requires the signature of the President. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburne introduced Mr. E. C. Ingersoll as the successor of the late Owen Lovejoy. Mr. Ingersoll was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Webster, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bill establishing a Territorial Government in Montana, made a report thereon, which, he said, struck out the Senate's amendment giving the right of suffrage to colored persons, and consigned it to every free white male citizen of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such. The report was concurred in by a vote of 102 against 26. The Senate had already agreed to the report. Mr. Cox asked leave to denounce the suppression of *The World* and *The Journal of Commerce*, but objections were made. The House then adjourned until Monday.

SENATE, May 21.—The credentials of Wm. Fishback, elected Senator from Arkansas on the 8th inst., to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Sebastian, were presented. A motion was made to refer them to the Judiciary Committee, but the consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow. The consideration of the bill relative to the office of the Commissioner of Buildings was also postponed. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and debated at length. After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

SENATE, May 23.—A communication was received from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting a list of the officers in the army, their record, &c. The bill in relation to naval supplies, which was reported upon adversely by the Naval Committee, was taken up. Mr. Grimes proceeded to defend the bill against the report of the Naval Committee. Others participated in the discussion but no vote was taken. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill that so much of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and acts amendatory thereof, as authorise the discharge of any person from military service by reason of the payment of $300 for the procuration of a substitute or otherwise, be repealed; Provided that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter the provisions of the existing laws relative to persons actually furnishing substitutes. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and, after a brief discussion, was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes reported a resolution that Messrs. Chandler, Segar and Kitchen, whose claims to seats from Virginia have been rejected, be allowed mileage for one session, and monthly pay till the passage of the resolutions in their respective cases. Mr. Chandler's name was stricken out. The resolution, as thus amended, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Coffroth it was resolved that, the Senate concurring, both Houses adjourn the session on the 6th of June at noon. Mr. Grinnell offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether by order of the Government *The World* and *Journal of Commerce* of New-York were suspended, and if so, such order and proceeding be communicated. An objection being made, the resolution lies over. On motion of Mr. Arnold a resolution was introduced, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of the Judiciary to inquire whether any and what legislation is necessary to punish the forgery and publication of official documents, and also what legislation is necessary to punish those who, through the press or otherwise give information, aid and comfort to the Rebels. Mr. Pruyn asked leave, on behalf of his friends of the New-York delegation, to offer a resolution. That the conduct of the Executive authority of the Government in closing the offices and suppressing the publication of *The World* and *Journal of Commerce* newspapers in the City of New-York, under the circumstances which have been placed before the public, was an act unwarranted in itself, dangerous to the cause of the Union, in violation of the Constitution, and subversive of the principles of civil liberty, and as such is hereby censured by this House. Objection being made, Mr. Pruyn moved a suspension of the rules in order that he might introduce the resolution, but the question was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 54; Nays, 70. Mr. Stevens reported the joint explanatory resolution, which was passed, providing that the late law for the temporary increase in duties on imports shall take effect on the 30th instead of the 29th of April. All duties improperly paid to be refunded. Mr. Stevens reported a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, by the northern route. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The House considered various Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Adjourned.

SENATE, May 24.—Mr. Johnson introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. Referred. Mr. Van Winkle reported favorably on the House bill to punish and prevent the counterfeiting of coin of the United States. The Brazil Mail Steamship bill was passed, by Yeas, 21; Nays, 14. The House bill to appoint an additional supervising and two local inspectors of steamboats for collecting in the District of [illegible] bill was discussed at length on the Internal Revenue [illegible] the duties and salaries of officers to be appointed under the law. The amendments of the Finance Committee, which were verbal, were generally agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes made a report that William Jayne is not, and that John J. Todd is, entitled to a seat as Delegate from Dakota. Laid over. The House then took up the Senate's amendments to the National Currency or Bank bill. The House acted upon all the Senate's amendments. Those to which the House disagreed will be sent to the Senate for further action. Mr. Patterson reported a bill to incorporate the Newsboys' Home, in the District of Columbia. After a long and irrelevant debate, in which Messrs. Brooks, Cox, Eldridge, Kernan and others wasted time, the bill was passed. The House resumed the consideration of the Reciprocity Treaty, and Mr. Davis made a speech against the propriety and expediency at this time of giving the notice for the termination of the treaty. Adjourned.

SENATE, May 25.—Mr. Morgan reported a bill to prevent the discharge of drafted persons by the payment of commutation, with an amendment which provides that the provisions of the bill shall not prevent the actual furnishing of substitutes. Boards of Enrollment must make drafts of the required number and 50 per cent in addition. Notice may be served in ten days, or at any time within six months. Mr. Wade reported a bill to amend the act to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government. Objected to, and laid over. The House bill making an appropriation of $928,000 as an award for damages from the depredations of the Sioux Indians was passed. Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to increase the facilities for telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Idaho. Referred. Mr. Trumbull reported favorably on the bill to provide for the taking of a census in 1865. A message was received from the House announcing its non-concurrence in the Senate's amendments to the Bank bill. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate adhered to its amendment, and a Committee of Conference was ordered to be appointed. Mr. Lane moved that the usual oath be administered to the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. Fishback. The consideration of the matter was postponed. The Tax bill was taken up. An amendment to the Senate Finance Committee's amendment to the bill, making the tax on a barrel of lager beer, ale, beer or other fermented liquors, $1 25 instead of $1 50, was adopted. The other amendments of the Finance Committee were agreed to, as far as the reading of the bill had progressed in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hale introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, which was referred. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the joint resolution that the undistributed portion of books and documents purchased by each House previous to the XXXVIIth Congress be distributed to the present members and delegates. The Speaker laid before the House the reply of President Lincoln to the resolution adopted yesterday inclosing the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Dayton relative to the resolution adopted by the House against the invasion of Mexico by France. Mr. Seward says that it is practically an Executive question; that it does not belong to Congress to take action in the premises, and that while the President receives the unanimous declaration of the House with the profound respect to which it is entitled, he directs Mr. Dayton to inform the French Government that he does not intend to depart from our heretofore enunciated policy concerning the French occupation of Mexico. A report from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill was made, and a long debate followed on the equalization of the pay of soldiers. The House finally rejected the report, Yeas 25, Nays 121, and asked for a new Committee. [The effect of this is that the House insists upon its action that there shall be no distinction in pay in consequence of color.] Mr. Schenck reported a bill authorizing the President to take measures for constructing a military railroad from the Valley of the Ohio to East Tennessee. Its consideration was fixed for Tuesday. The House took up the Reciprocity resolution, and, after some debate, adjourned.

### OPERATIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

#### Gen. Sigel's Defeat.

A portion of the Army of Western Virginia, under Gen. Sigel, started at 5 o'clock a. m. on the 16th from Woodstock, marched 18 miles to Newmarket, and fought the combined forces of Echols and Imboden, under Breckinridge, for four hours, and returned, making 48 miles marching, and four hours fighting, all in 38 hours.

Gen. Sigel sent out from Woodstock, where he lay encamped during a rain of four days, a force which he thought sufficient to whip Imboden, under Col. Moore of the 28th Ohio.

He attacked Imboden at Rood's Hill, two miles south of Mount Jackson, and drove him to Newmarket, and then Breckinridge and Echols reënforced him, just as Gen. Sigel reënforced Col. Moore. In fact, some of our troops did not arrive until the fight was over.

The Rebels were just forming to charge Moore's battery as our forces came on to the field. Our drenched and jaded men were hurried on as fast as possible. The first charge was repulsed, and we rapidly formed a second line, half a mile in rear of the first.

Their second charge was successful, and drove our line back. They then came down on our second line like an avalanche. They outnumbered us two one, and came up in three lines in splendid style. When within 200 yards they raised a cheer, and came on at the double-quick. We met them with seventeen pieces of artillery, loaded with grape and canister, the infantry pouring in a most destructive fire. Their first line was almost annihilated. We charged in turn, and drove them back. Our batteries had to cease firing when we charged. It was then that their numbers told on us. They drove us back in turn. Our guns were worked until the last moment, losing five, the horses having been killed or the wheels broken. Then commenced our retreat which was conducted in good order. We retired a battery at a time and finally brought all off. Our forces were then quietly withdrawn two miles across the Shenandoah, which was flood high from the excessive rains. It fairly poured while the battle raged hottest. The bridge was burned after our army had all crossed over, and the day closed upon our men jaded and worn out with excessive marching and hard fighting, but in the best of spirits and eager to resume the contest.

In order to a proper understanding of the movements of Gen. Sigel up the Valley of the Shenandoah, it is necessary to consider them as a part of a comprehensive strategic plan. His column of one division of cavalry under Col. Taylor, and one division of infantry under Brig.-Gen. Sullivan, was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Julius Stahel. It was simply a corps of observation, and was not expected to proceed up the valley further than Cedar Creek or Middletown. The main portion of Gen. Sigel's command had been sent on an expedition under Brig.-Gen. Crook up the Kanawha valley to destroy a portion of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. This column consisted of selected troops and included a division of cavalry under Brig.-Gen. Averill. It was all important that this expedition should succeed, but in order to its success it was essential to divert the enemy from him. To do this, Gen. Sigel moved up the Shenandoah, threatened Staunton, and exposed a readiness to give or receive battle. Had it not been for this demonstration, all the forces of the enemy would have united against Gen. Crook, and then been thrown against Gen. Sigel, neither of which commands could have resisted an assault from such overwhelming odds. We are, therefore, forced to concede that Gen. Sigel's consummate skill secured the success of the expedition under Gen. Crook, and prevented the reënforcement of Lee by the troops under Breckinridge, which would have been done had not this movement of Gen. Sigel's taken place, since Breckinridge's united forces could easily have crushed Crook and Sigel successively, and then have gone to the aid of Lee.

Viewed in this light the repulse of Gen. Sigel at Newmarket cannot be regarded in any true sense as a disaster, while his comprehensive strategic plan was one of the best devised and most successfully executed of the war.

It is feared by some that this action at New-Market will be separated from the general plan, and, taken singly, be regarded in the light of a serious disaster, [illegible] pulse, which was as damaging to the enemy as to ourselves, which the enemy did not and could not follow up, in which we lost no material, and the enemy gained no advantages of any kind.

Major-Gen. Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.

Gen. Sigel has been appointed by Gen. Hunter to the command of the Reserve Division, which will comprise all of the troops on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

#### Gen. Crook's Expedition.

Gen. Crook has fought three battles near Newbern, Pulaski Co., West Va., 222 miles west-southwest from Richmond, with the forces under Gen. Morgan, Sam Jones, and A. G. Jenkins, gaining a complete victory over the enemy. The enemy lost 600 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Gen. A. G. Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded. Our loss was 400 killed and wounded. A large railroad bridge over New River, at Newbern, with several miles of track, was completely destroyed. Gen. Crook was at Newbern on the 13th inst.

Gen. Crook's forces are now slowly falling back, after accomplishing most thoroughly their object. They have destroyed large amounts of supplies and damaged the East Tennessee Railroad beyond repair for fully three months. Gen. Jenkins, who was wounded and captured, has since died.

The order of Gen. Crooke's movements was as follows: He left Charleston on Sunday, the 1st instant, and passed through Princeton on the 9th; at Cloyd Mountain had the first and fiercest battle, and defeated and routed the enemy. Colonel Oley, of the 7th Virginia Cavalry, with one hundred and twenty-five men, charged the enemy's rear and took many prisoners, including Gen. Jenkins; three cannon, ten-pounder Napoleons, were taken. Our forces camped that night near Newbern. On the morning of the 10th, about 9, they attacked the enemy at the bridge, and fought till 3. We burned the great bridge, and they the one on the pike. We captured seven cannon, three 20-pounders, which were spiked and thrown into the river. On the 11th, we marched all day, and camped on Salt Pond Mountain. On the 12th, the advance guard routed "Brickwall" Jackson, and captured his train and two cannon, 12-pounders. This occurred on this side of Salt Pond Mountain. On the 18th, we reached Union. On the eve of the 18th, the rear was attacked, while crossing Greenbriar River, and eight or ten prisoners lost, though none were hurt. Immense stores of rations and cavalry equipments were destroyed at Dublin, and tobacco and cigars captured in great quantities.

#### Gen. Averill's Raid.

Additional information throws some light on the part taken by the cavalry proper under the command of Brig.-Gen. Averill in the expedition to Newbern. This column went to the right of the main body under the immediate command of Gen. Crook. Gen. Averill reached to within 15 miles of the Salt-Works in Tazewell County on the 7th, where he encountered a force of the enemy, driving them on to the main body near the Salt-Works. This force was under the command of Gens. Sam. Jones and John Morgan, and numbered 5,000. Fifty prisoners were captured, among whom was John Morgan's private secretary. Our loss is but one man. On the 10th, Gen. Averill reached a point within four miles of Wytheville, where he encountered the enemy, 4,000 strong, under Gen. Sam Jones. We fought them for four hours, driving them, and killing and wounding many, and capturing some prisoners. Under cover of darkness the enemy retreated. Our loss was 120 killed and wounded; none missing. Near Blacksburg, Gen. Averill commenced destroying the railroad, which was most effectually done to a point four miles east of Christiansburg. At the latter place, a small force of the enemy hastily left, leaving two 3-inch guns, which fell into our hands. Gen. Averill has fully accomplished the work assigned him by Gen. Crook. The entire expedition has been a brilliant success in all its parts, giving additional luster to the high reputation of Gen. Crook. I am expecting full details of the part taken by the main body hourly.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1854.

Those of our subscribers who send money by express will please prepay the express charges.

## PROHIBITION OF SLAVEHOLDING IN THE M. E. CHURCH.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which represents the largest Protestant denomination of this country, passed, on Tuesday, a resolution which will mark a turning point in the history of the relation of the American Churches to Slavery. After a brief, and, as it seems, on the whole, dispassionate discussion, it was resolved, by 204 Yeas to 8 Nays, so to change the "General Rule" as to forbid slaveholding altogether. The minority consisted of 3 delegates from the West Virginia Conference, 2 from the Kentucky, 2 from the Baltimore, and 1 from the East Baltimore Conference. All the delegates of the Missouri and Arkansas Conference, as well as the entire delegation of the Philadelphia Conference, which comprises parts of Maryland and Delaware, voted with the majority. So also did the majority of the delegates from the Baltimore and East Baltimore Conferences. The delegates of those Conferences which lie wholly within the Free States showed a very remarkable unanimity in favor of the report, not casting a single vote against it. Most of the speakers of the minority are known as Anti-Slavery men, and announced themselves as such, and they only declared themselves against the measure on the ground of expediency.

In order to become an obligatory law, the resolution just passed must be presented to each Annual Conference, of which there are forty-eight within the boundaries of the United States, and so soon as three-fourths of the members of all the Annual Conferences who may be present and vote thereon shall have concurred, the proposed change takes effect. As the vote of the General Conference indicates, this concurrence of the Annual Conferences is not in the least doubtful. It may possibly be rejected by three, the West Virginia, the Kentucky, and the Baltimore Conferences, and a few votes may be cast against it in two other Border Conferences (East Baltimore and Philadelphia); but all the others will pass it with entire, or nearly entire, unanimity. A year from to-day the vote of all the Annual Conferences will have been ascertained, and then the Methodist Episcopal Church will take her place at the head of the Anti-Slavery Churches of the United States.

The effect of this change upon the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country cannot fail to be marked. Hitherto only a number of the smaller denominations of the country had taken this position. Thus among the Methodists only the Wesleyans, with a membership of about 21,000, the Free Methodists and the Independent Methodists, two small organizations of recent origin, had excluded slaveholders from their communion, while the Methodist Episcopal Church, with about 900,000 members, only prohibited the buying and selling of slaves, and [illegible] members) had no general law on the subject of slaveholding. Among the Presbyterians, the United Presbyterians (57,000 members), the Reformed Presbyterians (15,000), and the Free Presbyterian Synod (4,000 members), did not allow slaveholding; while no such prohibition was enforced among the Old-School Presbyterians (300,000 members), the New-School Presbyterians (135,000 members), or the Cumberland Presbyterians (about 103,000 members). Among the other denominations, "the United Brethren in Christ," who number about 100,000 communicants, and the Friends, adhered to a Slavery-forbidding policy, while the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, the German and Dutch Reformed, and the Universalists refrained from legislating on the subject.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church consists only of clerical delegates. But the laity, in this question, are by no means behind the clergy. At a General Convention of Laymen from all parts of the country, which met in the first days of the present week in Philadelphia to memorialize the General Conference for the introduction of lay delegations into the church assemblies, resolutions were introduced in favor of the abolition of Slavery in Church and State, and they passed without a dissenting voice, although many members of the Convention were known to have had heretofore very conservative views on the subject of Slavery.

Now that the most numerous of the American Churches has placed itself at the head of the Anti-Slavery Churches of the country, we may expect that others will speedily follow.

## GEN. WADSWORTH.

New-York did itself honor on Friday in paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of Major-Gen. Wadsworth. The remains arrived here only the evening before, and a brief paragraph in the morning papers announced that the funeral would take place on Friday from the City Hall, at 3 o'clock. There was no parade expected; no long programme of ceremonious obsequies was put forth to attract a curious crowd; no municipal solemnities were promised—only the brief announcement that the body would be removed to the rail-road station, under a military escort, and followed by the members of the Union Club, many of them the private friends of Gen. Wadsworth. But a great throng gathered, not to see a spectacle, but to offer a sincere tribute of sorrow and respect to one who had lived a noble life and died a noble death. A single motive moved the multitude that crowded the Park and the streets, and it was as honorable to him as to them that so spontaneous and unprepared a testimony should thus be given of the public estimate of his virtues.

It is due, it is proper to say, to the Union League Club, and to Gen. Hall, that the remains of Gen. Wadsworth were not taken through the city without any opportunity being given to the people to follow them on the way to their last resting-place. No arrangement whatever was made by the municipal authorities for even this slight respect to the memory of one who had lived a long and honorable life within the State and city, and had met with a soldier's death in the forefront of battle. The fact was made known at the House of the Union League Club on Thursday evening, and some of its members immediately took upon themselves the responsibility of providing such ceremonies as there was time for. Official honors, however, were neither missed nor needed where popular feeling was so prompt and sincere.

## DAWSON'S OLIVE-BRANCHES.

Just while our gallant soldiers were resting from their long grapple with the enemy, with the sweat of the struggle still upon the brows of the living, and the death-damps not yet dry upon those of the slain, a certain Mr. Dawson, M. C. for Pennsylvania, rises in the House and asks leave to submit a resolution. It is the opinion of Mr. Dawson that "in the hour of triumph and exultation of victory, we should tender the olive-branch of peace as an exchange for the sword." This is all very pretty and poetical; considerably theatrical, not to say melodramatic; and as Mr. Dawson was intent upon making an exhibition of himself in the character of pacificator, we are rather surprised that he did not advance toward the Speaker's chair with a Quaker hat upon his head, and a Quaker coat upon his back, and an amiable smile upon his pacific face. We do not know that we are disposed to quarrel with any man for being, in the abstract, a friend of peace; but it is very clear that, until all the laws of logic are repealed, and consistency struck out from the catalogue of public virtues, no man who holds the doctrine of non-resistance has any right to be a member of our House of Representatives, the chief duty of which at present is to vote money for all manner of ammunition, and to employ professional people to expend it judiciously.

Mr. Dawson is for "a proclamation of amnesty to every State which shall lay down its arms." But the gentleman appears to have forgotten that, according to the theory of the Rebellion which the General Government must entertain, or else tumble into unspeakable absurdity, no State as such has yet taken up arms, or can take them up, whatever even a majority of the unprincipled inhabitants of such State may see fit, being instigated by the devil, to do. Criminals may stand in need of "an amnesty"—no State requires it, nor is it in the power of the President to grant it, even if it were asked for. The moment the General Government begins to truck and dicker and chaffer with the Rebels, as if they were States, that moment it recognizes, at least sufficiently for a great deal of mischief, the authority of the States to make war upon the Government—an authority which they never had, or never lost, if they once had it. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Dawson, and the rest of his ingenious band of pacificators, that the followers of Mr. Davis are quite as much rebels against their own private and particular States, as against the United States; yet so it is; and [illegible] power, we substantially surrender whatever of loyalty may still be left in the South to the mercy of a few petty tyrants, who consider the Bill of Sale of a single negro as a patent of nobility.

What does Mr. Dawson mean by "Amnesty?" Does he fancy that those who have been so lately at each others' throats are to fall, under the benevolent magic of his little resolution, lovingly into each others' arms, sobbing out sweet words of reconciliation and a renewed fraternity? Amnesty, indeed! Amnesty for that infidelity to liberty which has brought us to this shame before the nations! Amnesty for pillaged armories, and rifled dock-yards, and a plundered Treasury! Amnesty for the taking of hundreds of thousands of lives, and every such taking off, in the sight of God, and man, and the law, a murder! Amnesty for this felonious drain upon the wealth of the land—this destruction of its peace—this crowding sorrow—these accumulated bereavements which have filled the homes of the Republic with agony! Amnesty for all this! Why, morally, we might as well grant these felons all they have asked for. Because, as we beg the reader to remark, our mild-minded Member for Pennsylvania is not merely amorous of amnesty, but of a certain thing which must follow it. The President—who, by the way, has no constitutional power to do what this precious resolution proposes that he shall do—the President is not only to bear the fragrant olive-branch to Gen. Lee's tent, but he is to carry with it a guaranty! Now, we are extremely suspicious of guaranties, particularly when their subject matter is Human Slavery, which has thus far led a diabolical kind of existence, by virtue of its ingenuity in extorting from our fears or our interests, divers "guaranties"—sometimes called compromises—upon the sanction of which, by legislators and legislating judges, the man-owners have always thanked the Devil, and taken courage. We cannot remember when the cooking of these same "guaranties" was not going on, until lately, in the Congressional kitchen. We call to mind a dozen of these sops thrown to the man-owning Cerberus; and, although he has greedily swallowed them all, we do not recollect that they have made him a whit more amiable! O Heavens! that now, in the very shock of this war, standing with the records of Congress within reach of his arm, familiar, it is to be supposed, with all the shames and crimes of our civil history, almost within ear-shot of the field upon which our dying soldiers were uttering their last groans, here is a man who is not by any means so solicitous for the rights of the nation as for finding out some ingenious method by which the pride of massed and congregated felons is to be benevolently saved! Liberty is not to wince, though a dagger be driven through her heart—Slavery, rampant in the field of actual contest, is to be condoled with, and her wounds sedulously bound up, although her wounds may be but scratches. We say again, what we have said before, that we do not comprehend either the head or the heart of that man who, without the poor excuse of having been born and nurtured amid the debauching influences of Slavery, is always ready to crawl in the dust before it—to believe its fundamental falsehoods and its convenient little mendacities—to turn his back upon his own neighbors and friends and kindred, that he may wave olive-branches under the noses of foaming bull-dogs, who have all their lives been fed upon human flesh, with some uncertain notion that his foolish experiment may tempt them to a less heinous diet! We do not understand what mean motives must be lurking below this absurdly generous demeanor—and, for the sake of our estimate of human nature, we forbear to search for them.

And what is the bait, by the virtues of which Mr. Dawson proposes to tempt these wild beasts into a snug Constitutional trap? The Rebels are "to be left to reörganize and determine their own institutions without dictation or interference from the Government of the United States." We will not pretend to misunderstand the meaning of this proposition, although we might do so without doing Dawson any particular injustice. We might ask what Mr. Dawson would think if the reörganized States should agree to set up within their several boundaries an absolute monarchy? Would not that be "a reörganization of their own institutions?" And what limits would the gentleman from Pennsylvania propose—what restraint would he impose upon the political eccentricities of these prodigal sons, who might not be contented with a simple dish of veal? We all know very well what exaggerated notions of what are called State Rights are entertained even by slaveholders who are good enough to stay in the Union—when Mr. Dawson's olive-branch has had its full effect upon the bodies and souls of traitors, from what we know of them, and have experienced from them, is it reasonable to suppose that they will ask for nothing which we should not exhibit an alacrity to grant? But we beg pardon of the reader for propounding such impertinent queries. The United States, it would seem, are, in Mr. Dawson's eyes, of no consequence, the Constitution is a delusion. The war is waged principally for the gratification it affords. Peace is to be sought for, only that we may have the supreme felicity of once more going to war. These being the facts, let Mr. Dawson, without waiting for the House to adopt his resolution, start at once, on his own private account, for the camp of Gen. Lee, with a whole cart-load of olive-branches. Some good may come of it. Mr. Dawson may possibly be treated as a spy!

## THE ARGUELLES CASE.

I. All the nations of Christendom (and the Jeff. Davis conspiracy to boot) are now united in condemnation and interdiction of the overseas or African Slave-Trade. By our laws, and those of most civilized nations, it is denounced as Piracy, the most heinous, abhorrent, execrable of felonies.

II. This country has honorably combined with all the great maritime nations of Europe in a league which has for its avowed and sole end the extirpation of this infamous traffic, and has, throughout the last thirty or forty years, [illegible] millions of dollars and sacrificed many precious lives to secure this end.

III. Spain, through her remaining American possessions, is the only existing refuge of this inhuman trade. Her laws condemn it; her Government has bound itself by treaties to suppress it; yet slaves, to the average number of some ten thousand per annum, are still clandestinely shipped from the western coast of Africa and run into one or another of the smaller ports of Cuba, where they are readily smuggled out of sight among eager, slaveholding planters, through the purchased connivance of corrupt officials. It is currently understood that the Governor General (for the time being) of the island receives a doubloon per head as hush-money for every slave so landed, averaging $170,000 gross for each year of his administration. And this complicity of Spanish officials, including their chief, has been a subject of frequent and just complaint from the Governments earnestly seeking to extinguish the Slave-Trade.

IV. The late Governor General, Jose Concha, notoriously held at least one hand constantly behind his back for these bribes; his successor in office, Gen. Dulce, endeavors to maintain a better reputation. And so great is the profit on buying slaves in Africa at less than $50 per head, and selling them in Cuba at $750, that the trade can never be broken up while it shall continue to be countenanced and connived at by the Spanish officials ruling that island.

V. Late last year, a large British-built steamship was taken to Cadiz, there transferred to Spanish owners, put under the Spanish flag, and cleared for the Spanish isle of Fernando Po, on the African coast, ostensibly for lawful commerce. But at Fernando Po she was rapidly cleared of her cargo and crowded with slaves, some twelve hundred in number, with which she made all speed for Cuba, landing them last November on the coast of the district whereof Col. Jose Augustin Arguelles was Lieut.-Governor.

VI. Col. Don Jose Augustin Arguelles appears to have had a turn for business which would have distinguished the most unprincipled Yankee ever heard of. Unquestionably, the slave-traders supposed they had "made the thing all right" with him, or they would have landed their cargo in some other district—the range for selection being by no means narrow. But he first cheated them by seizing their negroes and denouncing their entry to the Governor-General, whereby he earned and received a gratuity of fifteen thousand hard dollars. Next, he sold to planters one hundred and forty-one of the negroes at $700 to $750 per head, whereby he cleared over $100,000 more—not greenbacks, but real, hard Spanish dollars. And next he cleared himself, obtaining leave of absence for twenty days in order to visit this city, whither he pretended that he was coming with intent to buy the Spanish journal, *La Cronica*.

VII. Arguelles had covered his tracks pretty well, though not well enough. He had bribed the priest of Colon to sell him the official register of his parish, which he brought away or destroyed, and to substitute for it a forged one, recording the death and burial of the one hundred and forty-one Africans whom he had sold. But he had not been long gone when the fraud was somehow exploded; there was a general row and a diplomatic tangle; the upshot of all which was the tracking him to this city and his surrender and extradition, by order of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, by whose direction Marshal Murray arrested and conveyed him to a Spanish vessel in the harbor, which at once put off for Cuba. And there Col. Jose Augustin Arguelles is very certain to be treated to a new and striking lesson in the art of selling (officially) dead negroes at the rate of $700 to $750 per head.

—Of course, we are glad the rascal is sure of his deserts, and especially glad that other exotic scoundrels have received a warning that a mere escape to this country will not secure them impunity in their crimes. We have a good many more gentlemen of his class sojourning among us already than we want, and would be happy to see the number safely diminished. And yet—we should greatly prefer to see these matters regulated by law than by Executive dictum. We hold up both hands for a law authorizing the President to extrude and surrender fugitive felons at his discretion; but doing it *without* law is quite another matter. Does Gov. Seward happen to remember the case of the Bambers?

## SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES IN DENMARK.

The London Conference of Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and the German Confederacy, which assembled in April in order to find a peaceable solution for the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, succeeded, in its meeting of the 9th of May, in obtaining the consent of both the belligerent parties to a cessation of hostilities. The original proposition of the neutral Powers was for an armistice, which the Allies were willing to accept on the condition that the Danes should raise the blockade of the German ports and evacuate the Island of Alsen, in return for which they would withdraw their troops from Jutland. To the Danes, this proposition was less acceptable; but they, it seems, with great reluctance, agreed to a mutual cessation of hostilities, embracing the suspension of the blockade and leaving every belligerent party in possession of the territory occupied by it. This agreement is to last for one month, commencing on the 12th of May. It leaves, as the latest war news indicates, the allied troops in possession of nearly the entire mainland of the former Danish possessions, while almost all the islands, inclusive of Alsen, which belongs to the Duchy of Schleswig, remain to the Danes.

By a curious coincidence, almost at the very hour when this agreement was consented to by the representatives of Denmark, Austria and Prussia, the first naval engagement took place in the German Ocean, and its result was made known by telegraph in London almost simultaneously with the result of the Conference. The Danes, by this engagement, proved to the Allies that at sea they will be a formidable op[illegible] war, it can obviously have no decisive influence.

No trustworthy information has as yet been obtained as to what propositions the mediating Powers will make for a permanent solution of the difficulty. In England, immense efforts are making to prevail upon the Government to cast its whole influence in favor of the demands of Denmark. The Tories are still using the Danish question for impetuous assaults upon the Ministry. They claim, in particular, that it is the interest of England not to let the ports of the two Duchies fall into the hands of any German Power, for, as Mr. Newdegate frankly remarked in the House of Commons, "the establishment of a German fleet means a permanent addition to the naval estimates of England."

The same reason, however, which impels England to espouse the cause of Denmark with an eagerness which could hardly be greater if she was herself involved in the war, repels France and Russia from rushing into the alliance which England is anxiously soliciting. They regard it not as a cause of fear, but quite otherwise, if the supremacy of England at sea should be impaired by changes in the map of Europe. Both Governments are acting with great reserve, and have hitherto refused to encourage in any way the war clamor of England. Notwithstanding all the announcements in the English papers respecting the complete understanding between the English and French Governments, the latter has not yet receded from its proposition for the application of General Suffrage; and, to the great surprise of many, the official paper of St. Petersburg has declared in favor of the same expedient.

In the mean while, the wish of the party which is the most interested in this matter—the people of the two Duchies—is expressed in an unmistakable manner. On the 8th of May, a meeting of delegates from all parts of the two Duchies was held at Rendsburg, at which it was resolved that the people of the Duchies shall firmly maintain their right "to be separated from Denmark, and establish a free Schleswig-Holstein, under the rule of their legitimate Duke, Frederic VIII." The anti-Danish sentiments of the people of the Duchies seem to be generally admitted in England; for we find that none of the papers or Members of Parliament that advocate the cause of Denmark are willing to support the proposition of France for taking the popular vote on the subject.

It will appear from this statement of the present position of the Schleswig-Holstein question, that the mode of its ultimate solution is yet entirely uncertain. Some inferences may be drawn from the language of the official papers of the European Powers; but we know how often inferences of this kind turn out to be incorrect. The fear of a general European war is still extensively entertained, and every Government of Europe still finds it necessary to be prepared for such an emergency.

The Schaghticoke Powder Mills, near Troy, exploded on Saturday the 21st, killing five persons and demolishing two buildings, containing 5,000 pounds of gunpowder ready for shipment for Government use.

## Cleveland Convention.

### A CALL TO THE RADICAL MEN OF THE NATION.

*Whereas*, a Convention has been called by certain parties favorable to changing the present Administration, and for the purpose of "counseling concerning the approaching Presidential Election," to meet in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 31st of the present month; and *whereas*, we are glad to learn that such a Convention is to assemble, and having confidence that the objects of those issuing the call are in unison with those of the radical men of the country,

Therefore, the undersigned, having been appointed by the "Central Fremont Club" of the City of New-York, for that purpose, do hereby invite their radical fellow-citizens in every State, county, and town throughout the country to meet them in the above-named Convention, on the said Tuesday, the 31st of this month, in order, then and there, to recommend the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency of the United States, and to assist in organizing for his election.

The imbecile and vacillating policy of the present Administration in the conduct of the war, being just weak enough to waste its men and means to provoke the enemy, but not strong enough to conquer the Rebellion—and its treachery to justice, freedom, and genuine Democratic principles in its plan of reconstruction, whereby the honor and dignity of the Nation have been sacrificed to conciliate the still existing and arrogant Slave Power, and to further the ends of an unscrupulous partisan ambition, call in thunder tones upon the lovers of justice and their country to come to the rescue of the imperilled Nationality and the cause of impartial and universal freedom, threatened with betrayal and overthrow.

The way to victory and salvation is plain. Justice must be enthroned in the seats of National Legislation, and guide the Executive will. The things demanded, and which we ask you to join us to render sure, are, *the immediate extinction of Slavery, throughout the whole United States, by Congressional action, the absolute equality of all men before the law without regard to race or color*, and such a plan of reconstruction as shall *conform entirely to the policy of freedom for all*, placing the political power *alone in the hands of the loyal, and executing with vigor the law for the confiscating the property of the Rebels*.

Come, then, in formidable numbers, and let us take counsel together, in this crisis of the nation's calamity, and with one united effort, endeavor to redeem the country from Slavery and war, that it may be consecrated to FREEDOM and PEACE FOREVER MORE. Men of God! Men of humanity! Lovers of Justice! Patriots and freemen! One and all, rally!!

Most respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

DAVID PLUMB,
EDWARD GILBERT,
FREDERICK KAPP,
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER,
WILLIAM J. DEMAREST, } Committee.

*New-York*, May 6, 1864.

The undersigned join in the foregoing call:

| | |
|---|---|
| GEO. B. CHEEVER, N. Y. | THOMAS C. POST, N. Y. |
| HENRY T. CHEEVER, Mass. | PANTALEON CANDIDUS, N. Y. |
| J. W. ALDEN, N. J. | R. F. HIBBARD, N. Y. |
| F. O. IRISH, N. Y. | EDMUND TUTTLE, Conn. |
| WILLIAM GOODELL, N. Y. | PETER O. TUTTLE, Conn. |
| S. S. JOCELYN, N. Y. | F. N. BIXBY, Conn. |
| E. CADY STANTON, N. Y. | JAMES R. SUTCLIFF, Conn. |
| WM. F. KNOWLES, N. Y. | JAMES TUTTLE, Conn. |
| W. H. WOODRUFF, N. J. | E. B. HALL, Conn. |
| C. FREMONT, N. Y. | EDWARD H. TUTTLE, Conn. |
| IRA H. COBB, N. Y. | S. E. HALL, Conn. |
| DOCT. H. JOSLYN, N. Y. | GEO. H. SEARS, N. Y. |
| B. L. GREEN, N. Y. | NATHANIEL R. HARRIS, N. Y. |
| T. O. WARNER, N. Y. | C. E. HAWLEY, Conn. |
| J. HENRY WARNER, N. Y. | C. B. SMITH, N. Y. |
| T. O. WARNER, Jr., N. Y. | J. G. LIVINGSTON, N. Y. |
| E. M. MASON, Mich. | EDWIN FERRIS, N. Y. |
| CHAS. A. LAMB, N. Y. | JOEL GREELEY, N. Y. |
| DAVID C. HARRINGTON, N. Y. | WM. GILBERT, N. Y. |
| A. S. BETTS, N. Y. | HENRY R. HARRINGTON, N.Y. |
| DAVID DOWNS, N. Y. | STEPHEN BETTS, N. Y. |
| W. H. HATHAWAY, N. Y. | WM. H. H. DOWNS, N. Y. |
| T. C. HARRISON, N. J. | O. S. MIDDLEBROOK, Conn. |
| J. R. JOHNSON, Va. | A. B. PRATT, Mich. |
| JAS. W. VAIL, Wis. | WM. CUMMING, Mich. |
| ELISHA GALPIN, Mich. | IRA CHASE, Mich. |
| B. A. FAY, Mich. | C. C. FOOTE, Mich. |
| A. J. FAY, Mich. | ELISHA HILL, Mich. |

ROBERT GARNER, Mich.

## NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

### What the Rebels thought of Gen. Grant's Plans—Measures for Defense of Richmond—The Washington Monument—Outrages on the Memory of Washington—The Citizen Militia of Richmond—How the Rebel Ranks are Recruited—Negroes Employed for the Defense of Richmond—Jefferson Davis with Lee's Army.

[illegible] of The N. Y. Tribune.

In a previous letter I mentioned that when I escaped from Rebeldom I left behind me several friends, Union men, who were determined to come North at the first opportunity; one of these gentlemen, Mr. George H. Harris, arrived here yesterday, having left the Rebel capital on the 12th inst., and the intelligence he brings is so interesting and important that I hasten to communicate it.

Mr. Harris is an Englishman, who for upward of two years has been employed in the publishing house of West & Johnson, No. 145 Main street, Richmond. Soon after the beginning of the war, he presented to Gen. Winder, and a few days later to the Secretary of War, the proper evidence that he was an alien, and requested permission to leave the country; but those functionaries, thinking, probably, that if not allowed to leave he would be obliged to enlist in the army to avoid starving, refused him a passport. Fortunately, however, he obtained a clerkship with the above firm, at a salary which enabled him to subsist without aiding the negro-driver's abhorrent cause.

Four weeks ago the Rebel authorities became satisfied for the first time that it was really Gen. Grant's purpose to attempt the capture of Richmond. Before this they believed that the demonstrations in that direction were a mere feint to conceal his real intentions. They flattered themselves that "On to Richmond" had been tried so often, without success, that it would not be ventured on very soon again; and that Grant was endeavoring to accomplish by strategy some grand result not attainable by the valor and strength of the Union armies if his designs were anticipated. As soon as Davis & Co. became satisfied that a grand movement was to be directed against their capital, they commenced anew extensive preparation to resist it. Not only were reënforcements collected from every quarter for Lee, but the erection of new defensive works previously suggested by Beauregard, but believed by Jeff. Davis to be superfluous, was proceeded with.

Additional measures were also adopted to render the "citizen militia" more patriotic and effective. The members have been for several weeks assembled every afternoon in Capitol Square for company and battalion drill, after which they are gathered around the equestrian monument of Washington, and around the steps of the Capitol, and exhorted and implored by eloquent speakers—each of whom imagines himself a Patrick Henry—to welcome the Federals with bloody hands to hospitable graves.

The Washington Monument, as the reader who has seen it knows, is an elegant structure, both in design and artistic finish. It stands in the center of a circular base about 25 feet in diameter, and consists of a column about fifteen feet in hight, mounted on a polygonal pedestal, or star. On the top of the column is a statue of the father of his country, on horseback. On each projecting angle of the star, a few feet from the column, stands, on a small pedestal, one of the lesser lights of the Revolution. On the circle of the main base, opposite the points of the star, are placed large eagles, standing on blocks of stone.

On the breast of each of the revolutionary heroes surrounding Washington is a placard quoting some of his distinguished sayings in the days that tried men's souls. As a sample, on the breast of Dr. Franklin, quoted from his remarks in the first American Congress, is written, "Independence will cut the Gordian knot at once, and give us freedom." What would that great man say now, if he could speak, at being thus made the advocate of the Slaveholders' Rebellion?

From the beaks of the eagles are suspended placards with flaming mottoes in Latin. It must have been noticed that the Rebels leaders are prone to interlarding their speeches and inscribing their banners with mottoes from the dead and foreign languages; but the reason of their doing so, no Yankee, perhaps, has ever yet guessed. It is because, to their ignorant and deluded followers there is something awfully imposing in a dead language saying or inscription. Should they see or hear the same sentiment in English, they would scarcely notice it. But having seen it in Latin, they will not rest until they find some one who can interpret it, and then they will mentally repeat the translation until it becomes as familiar to them, and more sacred, in their estimation, than any of the Ten Commandments. To give all the inscriptions on these cards would be tedious, but one or two of them may prove interesting. On the eagle nearest the Capitol steps hung the ancient saying—"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*," "it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country;" on another hung "*pro aris et focis*," or, for our altars and our firesides."

There can be no doubt that the Rebel leaders have succeeded by artifice and chicanery such as this in convincing many an unsophisticated youth that it is sweet and glorious to die for the Confederacy, and that they are fighting for their altars and their firesides; and many thousand more must be led to the slaughter before the terrible delusion is dispelled from the Southern mind.

Had their desecration of the monument ended here, they might perhaps be forgiven; but not a tithe of their sacrilege has yet been told. They most outrageously insulted the memory of the immortal Washington. They tied in his hand, or rather in the hand of his statue, a long staff, from the top of which floated, insulting alike the Father of his Country and the pure air of heaven, a dirty Rebel rag. The principal instrument of this outrage, thank God! speedily received a merited reward. He had barely secured the flag-staff, when his foot slipped, and he fell headlong to the stone base below, fracturing his skull, and dying in a few moments.

An impulsive Irishman, who had been forced into the militia then drawn up in the square, seeing the man fall, thoughtlessly shouted, "Be jabers, Washington gave him the shilalah—he will have nothing but the Stars and Stripes." The words had scarcely passed the lips of the unfortunate man when he was sabored by his Captain; and, as he fell, and after he had fallen, he was kicked by the chivalry around him—his companions-in-arms—and afterward dragged by the legs to the rear in a dying condition. It is almost a wonder that at this time there was not a resurrection at Mount Vernon. The great spirit of the hero entombed there must have felt like resigning its high post in heaven, and taking up the flesh again, to resent the insult offered its earthy image by making it a standard bearer for the infernal Rebellion.

Demonstrations such as I have described have been common throughout the South ever since the war began, and trifling as they may appear to the Northern reader, they are not without their effect. They are designed to delude the weak and ignorant and catch the rabble, by reminding them that Washington was a Southern man and a Rebel. Speakers are always at hand to expatiate to the gaping crowd on the emblems before them, and to stuff them with sophistry that they should be proud to be called Rebels because Washington was a rebel; that all Rebels must be right because Washington was right, and that the position of the Rebel States toward the Federal Government is analogous to that occupied by this country toward Great Britain in '76. To the Southern people such comparisons are not odious.

They never reason or reflect. They take the law and the gospel from their superiors in education and craft, and have done so so long that to-day they are as planets, lesser stars and meteors, who either revolve around their great luminary, Jeff. Davis, or occupy the post in the firmament he assigns to them. There are, to be sure, many exceptions—Union men. To keep up the simile I might call them fixed and shooting stars; for some of them are content to remain quietly in their places though their luster is for the present obscured by the brilliancy of the great Rebel bodies around them, while others occasionally shoot off, explode, and disappear forever, like the poor Irishman mentioned a moment or two ago. The Southern people are generally very ignorant, and the veriest slaves of their official masters of any people on earth.

But I am digressing. The "citizen militia," of which I was speaking, includes every man and boy in and around the city capable of bearing arms or rendering any kind of military service. Aliens, citizens of other States who happen to be at the capital, as well as the denizens of the place, have been gobbled up in the streets and forced into the ranks, and nothing that they can say or do will get them released. Such as complain too emphatically of their treatment are hurried off to Castle Thunder. A whole company, composed mainly of Irishmen, revolted and were at once thrown into the Castle. Not less than three hundred [illegible] incarcerated for refusing to do militia duty before Mr. Harris left.

Some of the companies, composed of lawyers, merchants, clergymen and others, of unquestionable loyalty to Jeff. Davis, are permitted, after drilling in the square for a time each day, to return to their homes and business, to be assembled suddenly, if necessary, at the signal ringing of the bells. But all who are suspected of a disposition to shirk duty are kept together.

The Rebel soldiers confined in Castle Thunder awaiting trial for desertion, absence without leave, and other offenses, as well as those convicted and undergoing punishment in the chain-gang, have all been pardoned and returned to their regiments. The jails and penitentiary have been ransacked for recruits, all receiving pardon who will enlist. The Confederate authorities do not consider that they are letting felons loose on Southern society. Gov. Smith declared to several persons, in the hearing of Mr. Harris, that should these convicts desert, it would be to the enemy's lines, and that they would soon commence plying their avocations of theft, robbery, and murder, among the Yankees, so that, even if they deserted, the Confederacy would receive some satisfaction from having released them, and at the same time got rid of feeding them. Even the murderer, R. S. Ford, convicted recently of manslaughter for the premeditated and deliberate killing of Mr. Dixon of Georgia, Clerk of the House of Representatives, a little more than a year ago, has been reprieved and placed in command of a company of pardoned felons.

The Rebel War Department has also determined to employ negro soldiers for the defense of the Rebel capital. These soldiers are to be bondmen, and are not to be enrolled or mustered into the service like white soldiers, but are to be hired by the Government, of their masters. In case they are killed or lost, or rendered worthless, their owners will receive their value in money, as they do for horses, mules, and other property impressed or hired by the Government, and lost in its service. These negroes are recruited upon these terms with the consent of their owners. There are hundreds of farmers, large slaveholders, in the Counties of Goochland, Hanover, New-Kent and Henrico, who, in view of the advance of Gen. Grant, have no inclination to seed their lands; and being, therefore, glad to be relieved for a time of their negroes, they heartily second the arrangement of the War Department.

But while the Rebel authorities will regard these soldiers merely as armed property, they will claim, if any of them are taken prisoners, that they are soldiers and should be exchanged as such. None but the best men with families will be employed, and they are assured by their masters that, if they desert, or are taken prisoners and refuse to be exchanged, that their wives will be flogged to death or sold South on the rice plantations. They are too familiar with the cruelty and brutality of their Rebel masters to disregard this fiendish threat, and their affection for their wives, if they can be so called, would prompt most of them to endure anything, even bondage, to keep them from destruction.

Several companies of this character have already been organized, and are under instruction. It is supposed that they will be employed principally within the fortifications, as they are being taught mainly to load, fire and handle the heavy guns. In short, no effort is being spared to hold Gen. Grant at bay. Thousands of reënforcements are being sent every day from the South and South-West to Gen. Lee. Nearly all the troops have been taken from Charleston and Mobile, and so many have been withdrawn from Johnston that if pressed by our forces he can only escape destruction by another masterly retreat.

The Rebels are bound to stake everything on their capital. If they lose it, they know their cause is irreparably lost. The army of Virginia could not, in such case, be kept together for a day. A great battle between Grant and Lee must soon be fought, compared with which the battles of last week and the week before will appear like skirmishes. Jeff. Davis is to take the field in person—not to command the army, but by his presence to endeavor to inspire the despairing soldiers with enthusiasm. Since the battles with Grant Davis has reviewed a portion of Lee's army, and is reported to have said in an address to them that the time had arrived, when, by putting forth all their energies, they could crush the enemy in almost a single blow, and put an end to the war; and that it was his intention to be with them and share their dangers in the next great conflict.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.

# THE GREAT CONTEST.

## GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

### Capture of Rocky Ridge—The Struggle for Kennesaw—Hooker's Skirmish Among the Clouds—Sanguinary Battle at Pine Top—Gen. Thomas—Results of the Day's Operations.

FROM Dispatches Correspondent.

NEAR THE ROCKY FACED RIDGE, GEO., May 14—8 a. m.

I have just ridden from the top of this Ridge, 200 feet high, following the track of Hooker's brigade, and of Gen. Palmer, who, early in the morning, had left this Ridge in holding but a mass of broken rock and rubble, a mass of logs, bark, and tufted shrubbery, black, stung which only three or four days ago, marked Atlanta. All the rocks are covered with a fragile, light, brittle thing, a dense tangled thicket, and men can only pick their way with difficulty. Gen. Palmer, Gen. Hooker, Gen. Oliver, Gen. Harker's brigade, took the Ridge yesterday, and advanced to a point beyond the way along the crest. A mile further on is the closed line, and a mile further on the enemy's skirmishers.

Of course, it is impossible to put many men in position in such a place. Hooker's brigade, with a small percentage of irregular shags, with an inside curve, with a closed circle, could fight themselves clear from front to rear entirely useless. Even twenty-five hundred against them, the advantage is so in their reach of the enemy's fire passes over the heads of their own. Gen. McLean, and Wagner's and Gen. Carpenter also by turns, with evidently more men than we, by any possibility, have to well work, except a grand against a dark movement, which cause to be so. Hooker's brigade of Palmer's division near the extreme position. To guard against this a mile of cross wall has been constructed long distance from the end of the crest, and McLean's brigade is drawn along in two lines to carry out the idea.

Firing is brisk in front, and some wounded are coming to the rear, among them Major Part of the 19th Illinois Volunteers, not dangerously wounded in the hand, and a lieutenant of Carpenter's brigade also wounded. The Rebel speaker in a rocky cavern, with no cover to speak of, is very well protected, and probably has only spikes of the mountain, where they can expend to the line of disappointment, and Hooker's brigade and in the left, Gen. Harker is pitching into the place with a determined vigor, and has taken the Rebel point sketches of distinguishing the enemy. With the exception of the enemy, the enemy will not be able to take Hooker's Ridge, so effort to capture or hold the latter position would be useless. Gen. Hooker's strategy of driving them out. A line of Rebel works is within and extending across the valley to the south which connects with earthworks on the bluffs slope of the opposite ridge.

A bottle to the slope could only equal the contest now going on, and we may, in the whole, among many and many grouped the bible. From this circle the whole country for five miles is spread out, now, however, obscured by a thick haze which overspreads the house and the valley. Cannon firing is going on in the Rebel Dalton's Road, but there is no general engagement. The enemy reported that Gen. Sherman's forces in the main will called into action. Having advanced to within about six yards, the Rebels were so emboldened to get a view of the position. Enough the front, and finding the place, they were by the superior of twelve minutes, which pass over singing, or rather whistling, and the Rebels fell back in good order without which is joining to the valley opposite.

Gen. McLean is now in the valley, and he, in conjunction with the 23d Army Corps, will, in the left spur of the mountain, to occupy the Rebel position, and the Rebels will be driven out with this place without fresh troops, and the Rebels will be driven out of the enemy, and the Rebels will be driven out of the mountain, to occupy the Rebel position, and the Rebels will be driven out of the mountain, to occupy the Rebel position, and the Rebels will be driven out of the mountain, to occupy the Rebel position

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

Putting aside some statements of opinions, the reader will find facts enough in the dispatches we publish this morning to indicate the true character of the operations in Virginia. Gen. Grant has made no flank movement. If he had any such intention it was anticipated by the retreat of Lee. When Hancock's corps was put in motion for Bowling Green on Friday night, Lee had already abandoned Spottsylvania Court-House. The attack by Rhodes's division of Ewell's corps on Gen. Grant's rear on Thursday was undoubtedly to cover the retirement of the rest of the army, and with a less resolute commander than Gen. Grant might have availed to delay pursuit still longer. When that attack was made, the advance of Lee's retreating army had crossed the North Anna. When Hancock started, he was too late to intercept or to overtake even the rear-guard of the Rebels. The fight at Milford Bridge was a sharp one, but was small in numbers. With the exception of that encounter and of cavalry skirmishes, there was no engagement north of the river—a fact which proves conclusively that Lee had been for days withdrawing his forces. Yet even after Hancock was on the road, Gen. Grant seems to have been in doubt whether he had not still some force of the enemy on his flank, and his movements, though made with extreme rapidity, were cautious. He seems not to have been in possession of complete information. He was in fact pursuing the army of Lee, but was obliged to conduct his pursuit so as to guard against the possibility of deception; hence the long interval between the starting of the 2d and of the other corps; hence the intrenchment of the 2d at Milford, waiting for the main body to come up; hence the strong hold persistently kept on the line of the Fredericksburg road and the delay of Burnside's corps, acting as a useless rear-guard. Had Gen. Grant been able to know positively the movements of Lee, and his position, he would have been across the North Anna some days sooner, or would have fought a battle this side of it. Still, when his pursuing march was once begun, it was a marvel of decision and rapidity. Unaware as he was of the enemy's absolute retreat, and hampered by the necessity of providing against surprise, he nevertheless moved his whole army 33 miles in three days—in the circumstances, and considering the numbers, an instance of remarkable celerity.

Our dispatches come down to the afternoon of Tuesday. Hancock marched on Friday night, reached Bowling Green on Saturday at 2 in the afternoon, and Milford in the evening—then halted, intrenched, and waited. He was not then on the flank, but in rear, of Lee. The 5th, 6th, and 9th Corps, marching in the order in which they are mentioned, came up by parallel and converging roads, west of the railroad, on Sunday, and on Monday advanced to the North Anna River, which was crossed by the 2d and 5th Corps at half past [illegible] Warren having to dispose of a considerable Rebel force in order to establish himself on the south bank. At one p. m. on Tuesday, Hancock and Warren were marching for the South Anna, and though the troops were greatly fatigued, expected to reach it at nightfall. From the time Hancock moved, down to the date of the last dispatch, Gen. Grant has been simply pursuing Lee—nothing else.

It is not necessary to Gen. Grant's fame to conceal the fact that Lee got away from his front at Spottsylvania rather unexpectedly, and that he succeeded in covering his retreat so adroitly that, though it may have been suspected on Thursday, it was not surely known till two or three days later—not till his escape beyond the North Anna had been accomplished. But that is of little moment; the vital fact being that Lee did have to retreat. There can be no question that the want of supplies was one main cause that compelled him to fall back, and it is probable that in the expectation of holding the Petersburg and Danville Railroads, and so of getting Richmond provisioned and insuring retreat when necessary, Lee came to the conclusion to abandon the Virginia Central without a struggle, and to make no effort to hold the North Anna line during the short time which would be occupied by Grant in forcing or in turning it. The South Anna remains to him—a position seemingly of strength at its confluence with the Pamunkey—but there is a good deal of testimony going to show that Lee does not mean to offer battle again outside the exterior defenses of Richmond—a line four miles or more from the city. It is presumable, moreover, from his abandonment of the North Anna, and especially from the necessity which the temper of his army must now impose on his military judgment. He cannot afford that his legions should be subjected to the mortification and discouragement of a compulsory retreat from another position vainly defended. Better go straight to Richmond, and trust to the strength of its earthworks.

It is to be remarked, further that the lengthening of Gen. Grant's line of communication is compensated in various ways. The retirement of Lee behind the North Anna puts it out of his power to interrupt this line. If Lee lingers near the South Anna, the North Anna perfectly covers Gen. Grant's left flank, and prevents alike any movement directly upon it, or any attempt on his rear. He may open new lines to Port Royal, to Tappahannock, and, if necessary, to Urbanna, and all of them will be safe from everything but cavalry—of which Lee has too small a store to waste it in useless raids on the inexhaustible supplies of his enemy.

There is another reason for the withdrawal of Lee within the defenses of Richmond. By abandoning the open field it may become possible for him to detach a force to the aid of Beauregard strong enough to make Gen. Butler's present position extremely perilous. If Richmond is half as well protected on the north as has been reported, a smaller force than Lee's army can temporarily hold its forts and redoubts; and as no place so fortified can be approached without caution, Lee may find ample time to operate against Gen. Butler while Gen. Grant is closing about Richmond.

But however that may be, the campaign rapidly narrows. When Lee is forced into Richmond, the capture of that city is only a question of time. To be driven to defend it by the strength of its walls and not by the strength of his army in the field is the most humiliating disaster which Lee has yet been compelled to endure. Against the enemy which he has affected to despise, against an army which he has repeatedly declared beaten, he cannot now maintain a contest—that is what he confesses by this retreat. His last cause for exultation is that he ran away so secretly that his enemy, for a few days, did not know he was gone. He is sweeping into his wasted ranks even his musicians and his ambulance corps—can take no thought for his wounded while the Confederacy itself is in the instant danger of perishing. Boys of seventeen are a garrison for Richmond. Who does not see that this last struggle, tremendous as it will be, is an effort of desperation?

## ABSTINENCE FROM LUXURIES.

The movement, begun by ladies of this city, to abstain as far as possible from the use of foreign products, and to introduce economy generally in style of dress and living, is assuming a positive form in various parts of the country. Here the association has opened rooms in Great Jones street, and ladies of high social standing, whose energy and zeal will be sure to accomplish their object, and whose example will be certain to be followed, have taken the work in hand. Its importance grows more manifest the more it is discussed, and the practical difficulties and objections which, at the outset, it seemed a little difficult to meet, are rapidly yielding before the earnest determination of women who recognize the duty of doing all in their power to aid the country in its hour of trial. How much it may be aided by the contemplated reform grows plainer every day, as all its various relations are unfolded; that it will not merely prevent the expenditure of money abroad, but will insure its profitable investment at home in the development of our own resources, in the encouragement of our own industry, in the fostering of native talent and skill, and in rendering the Republic more independent than it has ever been of foreign fabrics, of foreign fashions, and of foreign influences. Out of evil comes good; out of the bitter, sweet; and the Rebellion that was meant to crush and ruin us is made to place the nation, by the courage of its men and the devotion of its women, among the foremost of the earth.

The ladies of Boston have addressed a letter to two of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, Messrs. Hooper and Rice, the former the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The effect of the movement upon the revenue from duties is very satisfactorily answered by these gentlemen. Every dollar added to the revenue by the duty on importations involves, in the cost of the article imported, more than two dollars, so that the [illegible] only be an addition to the national wealth. Their letter gives the following figures:

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|---|---|
| On examining statements of the imports of previous years, we find the annual value of manufactures of silks to have been about | $27,500,000 |
| Of laces | 1,500,000 |
| Of embroideries | 4,500,000 |
| | $33,500,000 |
| Of wines, over $4,000,000 | |
| Of spirits, over 4,000,000 | |
| Of cigars, over 4,000,000— | 12,000,000 |
| Making | $45,500,000 |

This large sum went abroad to pay for articles of mere luxury, and the payment was in gold. The annual export of specie has been about $60,000,000, and the country, of course, was so much the poorer. Abstinence from articles of luxury of foreign production would save a large portion of it. This would be the direct result of such economy; the indirect would be still more important in checking the growing tendency to extravagance in dress and style of living, in diminishing the foreign debt, and in stimulating American industry.

The pledge adopted at the recent meeting at Cooper Institute, in this city, was undoubtedly unsatisfactory to many ladies who are disposed to enter upon this movement with a serious purpose of essential good to the country. The plea of "convenience," they think, does not cover enough ground, and leaves too large a liberty of evading the pledge altogether, or permits those to take it who will not be governed by its spirit. The Committee, we presume, have power to make the pledge of such a character as to meet the apprehended difficulty.

## MEXICO.

The embarkation of the Archduke Maximilian, or, as our European cotemporaries now call him, the Emperor Maximilian I., for the New World, has at length put a stop to all speculation as to whether he would or would not accept the offered crown. We learn by the latest advices from Europe that he reached Madeira on the 29th of April, and that on the same day he continued his voyage to Vera Cruz. It is, therefore, likely that by this time he has reached Havana, and that we shall hear in a few more days that he has arrived in Mexico and personally begun the work of annihilating the republican institutions and habits of that country, and of completing its conversion into a monarchy.

Announcements of the policy which Maximilian means to pursue have preceded him. He promises not to follow the example of King Bomba of Naples and King William I. of Prussia, in opposing to the liberal aspirations of the people nothing but brute force. He proposes, on the contrary, to follow the example of his father-in-law, the King of Belgium, of Louis Napoleon, and his brother the Emperor of Austria, and, in preference to a display of force, to study the efficacy of bland words, of liberal promises, and the development of the natural resources of the country. We doubt not that he will make the utmost efforts to conciliate the Mexicans, and to make them forget by what unparalleled perjury and violation of all international laws the way was prepared for a Mexican monarchy. It has already been officially announced that the project of building a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec will be at once resumed; that the beginning of organizing a Mexican navy has been made with the purchase of several steamers in Europe; that new companies have been formed for making the mineral wealth of the country more available than before.

For the stability of his rule he must, of course, chiefly rely on the support of France. This support will be given to him without stint. Louis Napoleon has to look to this Mexican Empire not only to carry out his schemes to increase French commerce in the New World, and to establish French influence upon our continent, but also for the refunding of the enormous sums which the Mexican expedition has already cost. The intentions of France has long ceased to be a secret. They are, however, now announced by the agents of the Government with a frankness and explicitness, which is highly interesting and instructive. Thus we find some curious statements in a speech made in the French Legislative Body on the 9th of May by Mr. Dalloz, an ardent champion of the policy of the Government. The amount of French commerce with the States of this part of America, Mr. Dalloz reminds his colleagues, has increased from 258,000,000 francs in 1852, to 562,000,000 in 1862. More than 200,000 Frenchmen have settled in these regions. The prospects and interests of the commerce of France, as well as of all Europe, were endangered by the growing influence of the United States upon the American Continent. Juarez had always been "anti-European," and had always endeavored to "substitute the influence of the United States for that of Europe." The interests of the entire European commerce required, therefore, the overthrow of the rule of Juarez, and such a change in the Mexican Government as would promise permanent protection and encouragement to European commerce.

If Maximilian should be able to maintain himself for some time in Mexico, we must expect that the utmost efforts will be made to turn the Mexican trade into European instead of American channels, and to give to the entire commercial classes of Europe an interest in the maintenance of the Mexican monarchy.

Our latest advices from Mexico itself give us the gratifying assurance that the National Government is not losing ground, but appears, on the contrary, to gain in strength. Even the French accounts cannot announce any new success of importance, while the Mexican reports claim a new defeat of the French by Uraga. At all events, it is an undisputed fact that the armies in Northern Mexico under Doblado and Ortega, and those in the south-western States under Diaz and Uraga, show no intention of abandoning the cause of the Mexican republic, and that the recent announcement of the Paris *Moniteur*, that Juarez had fled the country, his army disbanded, and only a few scattered guerrillas remained, was a glaring untruth.

Maximilian, on his arrival in Mexico, will undoubtedly soon learn that the [illegible] than was represented to him by the Mexican reactionists and the French Government, and that he has not been bidden to a bed of roses.

## THE GREAT CONTEST.

Continued from Third Page.

### GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

SATURDAY, 21st.—An entire change in our lines has taken place to-day. At 12 o'clock last night the 2d, under cover of the 5th Corps, moved southeastward, and striking the Fredericksburg and Richmond pike beyond Guiney's, pursued it through Bowling Green to Milford Station, crossing the Mattapony River, and forming in line of battle about one mile west of Milford Station, about 15 miles southeast of Spottsylvania Court-house.

The 5th Corps, which marched from its position this morning at 10 o'clock, is expected to form a junction with Hancock's right during the night. These tactical maneuvers, throwing our army past Lee's right flank, must impel Lee to change his lines immediately and evacuate the formidable works which for several days past have confronted our army opposite Spottsylvania.

It was the intention of Grant to consummate this movement on Thursday night, had not the demonstration of Ewell on our right flank rendered it injudicious. So far, the movement has been eminently successful. The 2d Corps occupies a commanding position, facing westward, and can undoubtedly hold it against all assaults of the enemy.

At about 5 this afternoon an assault was made on the pickets of Barlow's division by a party of Rebel cavalry, resulting in their speedy dispersion.

Milford Station was up to last night used as a depot of supplies for the enemy, and it was by this route that their wounded were forwarded to Richmond. On possessing the town our troops found a small supply of sanitary stores, sent out by the citizens of Richmond, *but the greater portion were removed yesterday in anticipation of Hancock's movement.* The appearance of our troops seemed to create no surprise among the citizens, who expected our coming yesterday! The fact of Grant's intentions being known by the enemy occasions no small amount of astonishment among the troops.

Portions of several regiments of cavalry consisting of about 2,000 men, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Torbett, commanding the 1st Division of the Cavalry Corps, preceded Hancock's advance, and had considerable skirmishing with the enemy. Lieut.-Col. Hammond, of the 5th New-York, with 600 of his own and 200 of the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment led the van, followed by Col. Chamberlain with 1,200 men. The cavalry left the vicinity of Massaponax Church at 1 o'clock this morning, and encountered mounted skirmishers of the enemy soon after, driving them steadily before them.

At Guiney Bridge, over the Mattapony, an officer and 25 men were stationed, while Col. Hammond with his main column moved to Downer's Bridge on the Ta, where the enemy were discovered in considerable force, holding the bridge. Companies E and G, of the 5th N. Y., were immediately dismounted and ordered to charge the enemy, which was done successfully, the enemy leaving it in our hands. Companies A and B of the 5th were then sent forward to hold the road south of the bridge until the arrival of our infantry.

Col. H. then moved forward to Bowling Green, where a small Rebel mail was captured, and afterward to Milford Station, where a considerable force of Rebel cavalry and infantry, the latter belonging to Pickett's division of Ewell's Corps, were encountered. A sharp skirmish then took place, the enemy being driven back from the bridge over the Mattapony with the loss of about 75 prisoners, including six commissioned officers. The prisoners taken belonged to the 11th Virginia infantry.

The country from Massaponax Church to Milford Station is undulating and open, the land being to some extent under cultivation. Less destitution exists among the citizens, whose barns are tolerably well filled with forage.

About 3½ p. m. the enemy made an assault upon Burnside's forces covering our rear. A regiment of Rebel cavalry made a dash upon us, and captured a few straggling men, but they were handsomely repulsed by Burnside, and caused no disarrangement of Grant's onward movement. Picket-firing was kept up during the night, and some musketry firing was heard during the day, but no general engagement has ensued. Our wounded will soon be out of our own and harm's way, and our supply trains also, when the country may confidently look for stirring and decisive work.

It is considered that Lee has been completely outwitted by our flank advance, and the success of the strategic movement insures the selection of our own fighting ground.

SUNDAY, 22d.—This day was used in bringing the army into position in its new ground, facing nearly westward, along or parallel with the line of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

MONDAY, 23d.—The following dispatch from Secretary Stanton is dated the 24th, and seems to describe operations on Monday, apparently consisting of a further advance from Saturday's line, some 10 or 12 miles to the North Anna. The Secretary's account is, however, incoherent. He says:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 11 o'clock last night, states that the army moved from its position to the North Anna, following closely Lee's army. The 5th and 6th Corps marched by way of Harris's store to Jericho Ford, and the 5th Corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting position without much opposition. Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked, and handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable to us. Another dispatch, giving in detail the movements of our corps, and speaking of the Rebel assault on Warren's position, says: He was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more rapid or massive firing either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse of the enemy. At the position attacked by Hancock the Rebels were intrenched, and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset; but before dark he had forced them from their works and driven them across the stream. It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was very great. Our losses were inconsiderable. The Rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered especially from canister. A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at eight o'clock this morning, has also been received; It states that the enemy have fallen back from the North Anna, and we are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in say that Lee is falling back to Richmond. Other official dispatches from headquarters say that Warren, Burnside, and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening, but has not had time to count them or ascertain his loss. Hancock is storming the rifle-pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took between 100 and 200 prisoners, and drove many Rebels into the river, where they were drowned. Warren also captured some official papers, among them an order calling out all boys 17 years of age to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks. Sheridan was this morning at Dunkirk and will be at Milford to-night. No dispatches have been received to-day from Gen. Sherman, and none are expected for several days.

### Crossing the North Anna—Details of the Crossing—Rebels Interfere, but are Worsted—Several Desperate Charges Repulsed—Lee Moving Through Hanover Junction—Lee will Fight Only at Richmond—Captured Dispatches.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Morning, May 24, 1864.

The crossing of the North Anna was effected [illegible] The points of crossing were at Taylor's Bridge and Jericho Mills, three miles above. Our troops this morning occupy the same positions on the south bank of the river, and on the left are distant only a thousand yards from the Virginia Central Railroad.

At about 6 o'clock last evening the divisions of Griffin, Crawford, and Cutler commenced the crossing at Jericho Mills, the two former fording the river while the pontoon was being laid, without opposition by the enemy. The commands had completed the formation of their line, and Cutler, who crossed on the bridge, was getting into position on the right, when the enemy opened with musketry and artillery on Griffin's right, in an endeavor to flank him. The fight thus begun lasted for one hour, when the enemy, finding all his attempts to dislodge us futile, fell back, and our lines were advanced a mile beyond the river.

A number of desperate charges were made by the enemy, but were in every instance handsomely repulsed by Griffin's and Cutler's divisions, Crawford's command being exposed to an artillery fire only. Probably from 200 to 300 Rebel prisoners were captured, including the A. A. G. of the South Carolina Brigade. Our loss on the right will not amount to over 400. The Rebel force engaged consisted of Hood's and Wilcox's divisions, the former of Longstreet's, and the latter of A. P. Hill's corps.

Rebel prisoners taken state that Lee's whole army was moving through Hanover Junction, and that when the intelligence reached them that Grant was rapidly moving toward the North Anna, the troops mentioned were detached to dispute the passage of the river until the main column of the enemy could reach a safe point south of the Junction.

Batteries D and H of the 1st New-York were posted on the right during the battle, and were effective in repulsing the assaults of the enemy. Battery B of the 4th U. S. was in position opposite Gen. Crawford's division.

The crossing of the 2d Corps was made two and a half miles from the Junction at Taylor's Bridge, opposite which McLaw's division of Longstreet's corps was found posted behind works constructed by them in 1863. Rebel sharpshooters also held the island in the river at the bridge until charged and captured by Egan's and Pierce's brigades of Birney's division. The crossing was made under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy, which, however, inflicted but little damage upon our troops.

Last night at 11½ o'clock we occupied the island, but no crossing of the main stream had been attempted.

The impression is general that Lee will not accept battle short of Richmond, and that our march to the Rebel Capital will be uninterrupted.

A bearer of dispatches from Lee was captured yesterday, whose dispatches ordered the collection of all stragglers above Hanover Junction, as his army was falling back upon Richmond. The dispatch bearer stated that great excitement existed among the troops, and that it required the most strenuous measures of the officers to prevent a panic. T. C. G.

### Glorious Success—Hanover Junction in Sight—Brief History of Our Marching and Fighting—Positions of Our Corps—The Enemy Contest the Passage of the North Anna—They are Beaten—Our Troops Occupy Both Sides of the River.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

NEAR HANOVER JUNCTION, May 24—midnight.

We have to dispatch at once the most complete and brilliant success of Grant's strategy. The grand flank movement just executed has driven the enemy from his intrenchments at Spottsylvania Court-House, and our army has pushed on toward Richmond with such vigor that we have to-night forced the crossing of the North Anna River, and the enemy have been unable to present a solid front before us.

We proceed to narrate the marches and conflicts. Hancock led the march in this hazardous, but successful strategy; Torbert's reserve cavalry preceded him upon the road, skirmishing and fighting with the cavalry of the enemy.

The first day's march had found Hancock six miles beyond Bowling Green, near Milford Station, strongly intrenched with three lines of earthworks, where the single corps would gladly have met and easily repulsed the whole of Lee's army. Hancock held and strengthened this position on Sunday, far in advance upon the enemy's flank, while the other corps were moving in to support him.

The 9th, 5th and 2d Corps advanced upon the roads west of the railroad, crossing the Mattapony above, Hancock having gained the other side of the river for them, and all moved down to-day to a point within four miles of the railroad and North Anna River, called Mount Carmel Church.

By 6 o'clock all were well in position along the line up the river, expecting that a few hours would develop the position, strength and intentions of the enemy. The 5th Corps advanced from Mount Carmel Church toward the right, the 2d Corps toward the left, and the 9th Corps, which came up later, took its position between the two.

The head of the column of Warren's corps, which, from the inaccuracy of the maps, had advanced upon the wrong road, was fired into by our own cavalry, supposing them to be the enemy. The 2d Corps came down the telegraph road, and, proceeding to the left, one division (Griffin's) was thrown across the railroad, forming the left of the line.

Thus situated, we advanced toward the river in line of battle. There is near the river a small creek, which flows parallel a short distance and empties into the river. Along a ridge between this creek and the river the enemy were soon discovered sheltered by rifle pits and redans. New Bridge was just beyond, and this force would attempt to hinder the crossing of the river at this point. Our lines were prepared for an assault. Birney's division was placed in advance. Half an hour before dark the assault was commenced, and artillery and musketry came boldly into action on both sides, but it was soon evident that we were too strong for them. The affair was gallantly done, and Birney's division walked right into the enemy's rifle-pits, driving them in confusion and consternation into the river, many of whom, being unable to swim, were captured on this side, while a part escaped upon the bridge. The credit of this gallant affair belongs to Crocker's and Egan's brigades. The enemy opposed to them were McLaw's division of Longstreet's corps.

Our pickets now extend along the line of the river upon the left.

Warren was quite as successful in a more severe engagement upon the right. The enemy were repulsed in three handsome charges, and Gen. Warren's entire corps pursued him beyond the river—the other bank of which is now held by his corps, where it is to-night strongly intrenching itself, and will hold its position until the movements of other corps have developed more fully.

Several heavy volleys of musketry are heard at this writing, indicating that the enemy are still at work. The railroad bridge is not destroyed at this place. It is a structure 400 feet long.

The army is animated with its successes. Gen. Grant's name is on every soldier's lips. Many are so hopeful from all indications as to believe that the enemy will be unable to resist our march outside of the defenses of Richmond.

Such is the apparent success of this brilliant left flank maneuver by Gen. Grant. J. R. H.

### Grand Success of the Movement—Port Royal our New Base of Supplies—Rebel Rumors.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

FREDERICKSBURG, Monday, May 23—8 p. m. Via WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 24, 1864.

A messenger just in from Gen. Grant's headquarters reports his flank movement a most complete success. Gen. Hancock has succeeded in gaining a most important position.

All at headquarters are jubilant over the successful denouement of Hancock's movement. Gen. Grant is said to have remarked that he would have risked three bottles for the advantages thus gained without [illegible] We thus effectually cover Washington.

Our wounded are being sent by rail to Aquia Creek, and thence to Washington as rapidly as possible. By to-morrow evening Fredericksburg will be left far in our rear, the Aquia Creek Railroad for the present abandoned, and Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, 225 miles from Washington, our new base and outlet.

Rumors are as thick as blackberries that a division of Ewell's corps is already threatening Fredericksburg, with a view of securing the scanty hospital supplies now remaining, and seizing such nurses as they may chance to find, as hostages for the prominent citizens seized by us in retaliation for those of our wounded sent off to Richmond by the citizens of this treason-stained city.

A report also reaches us, that the Rebels have attempted to establish a battery on the south-west bank of the Rappahannock, with a view of stopping our boats. Several gunboats have repaired to the threatened point, and it is presumed will be entirely able to cope with the enemy's attempted embargo.

Our left wing now rests at or near Guiney's Station, leaving Fredericksburg some eight miles in the rear.

No collision has occurred here to-day.

The Secesh women of Fredericksburg are promenading the streets to-night in unprecedented numbers and glee, as if they fully expected "something to turn up."

Capt. Fisk of the 14th Ct. Vols., formerly the Congregational clergyman at Madison, Ct., died here of his wound last night. He was attended in his last hours by his wife and sister.

A regiment of Rebel cavalry is known to be scouting about in our rear, and consequently our trains all move under escort.

But, in fine, "all is well" with the Army of the Potomac. BETA.

### Lee Hastily Retreating—Grant in the Saddle Vigorously Pursuing—Richmond a Fortress—Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet Leave.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 25, 1864.

*The Bulletin* of this city has the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, May 25.—*The Republican* has an extra, which contains the following highly important and glorious intelligence:

It gives us pleasure to be able to announce that intelligence has reached this city that Lee, after falling back from the North Anna, as has already been stated, commenced a hasty retreat, and he had reached a point beyond the South Anna River, pursued with great vigor by Grant.

The latter is in the saddle all the time, day and night, directing general movements in person. Grant is evidently embarrassing Lee. Unless Lee stops to fight to-day we shall next hear of a grand conflict for the City of Richmond before or in the works of that capital.

Advices say that Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet left Richmond some days ago.

There is little doubt that Richmond by this time is pretty well cleared out of its inhabitants, and that it is nothing less than a fortress.

There are still a number of our sick and wounded at Fredericksburg.

Skirmishing with guerrillas occurs daily, but always in our favor.

### Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix—News from Grant to Tuesday, 1 p. m.—All Goes on Well—A Thousand Prisoners Taken—Our Men Much Fatigued—Hancock and Warren to Reach the South Anna by Nightfall—Butler's Negro Troops Repel a Rebel Attack—Their Determined Bravery.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, May 25—9 p. m.

Major-Gen. DIX: The latest date from Gen. Grant's headquarters, received by this Department, is dated at Mount Carmel Church, 1 p. m. yesterday. The dispatch says everything is going well. Warren has four hundred prisoners, Hancock some three hundred, and Wright has picked up some. The whole number resulting from yesterday's operations will not fall short of a thousand. Warren's loss is not over three hundred, killed and wounded.

The prisoners captured are in a great part North Carolinians, are much discouraged, and say that Lee has deceived them.

The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the men. Still Hancock and Warren will reach the South Anna by nightfall.

Gen. Butler, in a dispatch dated at headquarters in the field at 7 o'clock this morning, reports that Major-General Fitz Hugh Lee, lately promoted, made, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, an attack upon his post at Wilson's Wharf, north side of James river, below Fort Powhatan, garrisoned by two regiments, all negro troops, Brigadier-General Wild commanding, and was handsomely repulsed.

Before the attack Lee sent a flag, stating that he had force enough to take the place, demanded its surrender, and in that case the garrison should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war; but if this proposition was rejected he would not be answerable for the consequences when he took the place. Gen. Wild replied, 'We will try that.' Reinforcements were at once sent, but the fight was over before their arrival. Our loss is not yet reported."

No other reports of military operations have been received by the Department since my telegram of 9½ last evening. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

### The Latest.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, May 23, 1864.

The advance of the Army reached the North Anna yesterday forenoon, the 5th Corps arriving by the telegraph road from Guiney's Station, along which they had followed the enemy for several miles, skirmishing at different points, and capturing a number of prisoners.

Ewell's corps were in the rear of the retreating foe, and when they got to the North Anna they took position behind earthworks on both sides of the river.

The 2d Corps having had the advance on the Bowling Green road, remained at Milford on the 22d, and at 1 p. m. yesterday came up and took position on the left of the 5th Corps, reaching the railroad.

On examination, it was found that the enemy held a strong position on the south bank of the river, with their advance on a peninsula formed by a small stream which emptied into the river near the railroad crossing. Barlow's division occupied the right of the railroad. Birney was in front of the peninsula, and Gibbon on the right, while the 5th Corps were on the road to Milford, a mile to the right of the railroad.

Skirmishing in front of Birney's command commenced at about 2 p. m., and at 4 o'clock the batteries got to work and shelled the enemy, while Birney's division was ordered to charge and carry the works, and if possible get possession of the bridge across the river.

The charge was made in splendid style, and although it was met by a shower of bullets from the rifle-pits, as well as shells from the batteries on the other side of the river, our men never halted until the enemy were driven across the bridge and our guns placed so as to command it. Some of the men even went half-way across, and one was seen with a Rebel flag who was forced to throw it into the river to prevent its recapture.

The highest praise was given to the division and its General by Gen. Hancock, for the gallant manner in which they stormed and carried this strong position. The contest continued till after dark, each party maintaining its line.

Our loss in this action was about 250 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy was full as heavy as ours, besides a number of prisoners captured by us.

At about five o'clock Gen. Warren effected a crossing and a position on the south bank, and threw up some breastworks. Soon after he was attacked by a large force of Rebels, whom he drove back with heavy loss. Their dead and wounded was lying thick on the ground in front of our lines after they retreated.

Our loss here was about 300 killed and wounded.

About dark Gen. Burnside's corps came up and took position between Hancock and Warren, and made preparations to cross, while the 6th Corps took the right of the 5th.

Everybody felt in good spirits and was confident of victory on the coming day.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, May 24, 1864.

The army advanced at an early hour this morning. But the enemy was found to have fallen back during the night and their skirmish line was captured after firing the first round.

It was suspected that this might be intended as a ruse, and caution was exercised as the troops advanced. Skirmishing took place at several points; but the 2d Corps had met no force of the enemy up to 2 p. m., at which time your correspondent left the front.

Gen. Warren had advanced some two or three miles, the enemy in his front seeming determined to dispute his advance, although at the same time gradually falling back.

*Eight p. m.*—A messenger, who left the front at 6 o'clock this afternoon, reports the enemy crossing the South Anna with our troops in close pursuit.

Over 600 prisoners have been brought in since yesterday, and more are hourly arriving.

Firing was heard this morning in the direction of Port Royal, and it was supposed to be from a Rebel battery, which is reported to have been placed at a point 12 miles below Fredericksburg.

Two gunboats went down the river last night, and it is thought that they may have been attacked by the Rebels with the hope of sinking them.

An orderly of Gen. Lee was brought into headquarters to-day, on whom was found dispatches to General Ewell from Gen. Lee, ordering him to fall back to the defenses of Richmond.

A Lieutenant, taken two days ago, said his brigade had been at Plymouth and at Drury's Bluff, and after fighting Butler, was sent at once to join Lee's army in front of Grant. The colonel made them a speech on Saturday evening as soon as they arrived, telling them that they must reach Richmond by Monday at 10 a. m., or the damned Yankees would be there before them.

This afternoon a detachment from the cavalry expedition under Sheridan arrived at Headquarters, announcing the safe return of the command across the Pamunky last night, and that they would arrive to-night.

Gen. Custer's division cut the railroad 12 miles below Hanover Junction on the 21st, burning two bridges and tearing up a mile of railroad.

He encountered a body of Rebel cavalry behind barricades, but could not induce them to come out and attack him.

The party had to build a bridge across the Pamunky at White House, which they did in 24 hours, over which the entire command passed in safety.

The horses of the expedition are pretty well exhausted, but a few days rest and feed on the fine clover to be found in the vicinity will again put them in condition for service.

Gens. Sheridan, Gregg, and Custer are entitled to great praise for the manner in which the expedition has been conducted.

### Miscellaneous Items.

Provost-Marshal Eustace, IIId District of Illinois, wrote to a western paper on May 18, as follows: "A brother of Gen. Grant, while in this vicinity, on Monday, the 16th, received a telegram from the General, which was forwarded from Galena. Mr. Grant stated that his brother had promised him, in case there was a good prospect of his entering Richmond, that he would notify him, so that he might be present. The dispatch, written in fulfillment of this promise, told him to come; and accordingly he, in company with another gentleman from Galena, was about to visit the scenes of the great battles."

### GEN. BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.

MONDAY, 23d.—Admiral Lee, in a telegram dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night (Saturday) the enemy attacked the army and were handsomely repulsed.

There have been no hostilities since last Saturday night. From the best accounts, it appears that the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.

Rebels received a warm welcome for their attempt at a night surprise.

They had to bury their dead under a flag of truce.

Hundred and forty-nine wounded men were in the Hampton Hospital on Sunday evening, the wounded since the fight of Monday, the 16th. Four hundred wounded men have been brought to Fort James River since the army first landed.

**Quiet Day—What is a Sun-looking Rebel Private—Lee's Loss in Men—New-York.**

(For Special Correspondence.

TUESDAY, Evening, May 19, 1864.

Or front lacking Rebel pickets I have seen was again this morning, and it is probable that the rebels, rather than be belonging to a North Carolina regiment, fled in Outlow Country. Had the pickets been in Wilmington five days ago, that the Rebels are regaining this advice so quickly, that, when we drove or four brigades to front of us, that Beauregard was in the "Rebel Rear" entering reinforcements, of his firing from the gunboats does not distress them, if they think we are pretty strong, they have no notions of hard bread, and do reply to some other outlook that is "Yankee Doodle."

It is curious how the winning of shell and solid shot pots in prisons even in hundreds that should not be so at settle them. I saw two rush to the parapet day to avoid shot which were plunked down in such least fifty yards away, and yet there very soon hadn't a Rebel from skulking upon their assumption in hour. I have mentioned that two regiments of this corps, raised the present limits of Gen. Grant's Army, 1862, and is ought to be stated that Gen. Gilmore, Col. Dodge and regimental officers of the New-York, Col. Dodge, for gallantry on the left at Drewry's Bluff, appears that a very large number of men of Brooklyn since arrival, having been on picket duty much of the time.

**Rebel Sources Report Slight Reconnoissance—Two Series Attacks Repulsed—Rebels Bombardments—Gen. Burnside's and Gen. Meigs's Visit—Secretary of Quartermaster's Department does Business.**

(From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS GUNNAR BRIGADE, In the Field, May 19, 1864.

Nothing of importance has occurred since my last letter. Rebels have been quiet for the very hour. Our men have been idle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gorgas and Gen. Meigs of the Quartermaster Department visited us yesterday, accompanied by Gen. Burnside. Gen. Meigs looks well and looks pleasant. Gen. Burnside looks well, looks as well as everybody else, looks as well as he ought to, and looks as well as he looks.

Rebels have been driven out of the rifle pits on our front, and have been shelled out of their entrenchments and from their rear. Rebels have been in transmitted to front in the camp of Gen. Martindale's Division, and in the camp of Gen. Ord's Division, on the left of the Army, they entitled Chaplain Fisher, Chief Quartermaster, that they desired Gorgas and Gen. Meigs. Gen. Meigs is a very fine looking man. The whole situation was acquainted with the Rebels, and they have shelled our camps ever since. Gen. Gilmore, Gen. Gorgas, Gen. Burnside, and Gen. Meigs, Gen. Burnside, Gen. Meigs, Gen. Gorgas, and Gen. Gilmore

## THE RETURNED VETERAN.

[For The Tribune.]

This is an account of one of Maj.-Gen. John Logan's men. Gen. John, when a boy, was in the Mexican War. When he returned he studied law, and at the age of 25 he was elected a Congressman by a vote almost unanimous. His district included the whole of Southern Illinois. His home is in Carbondale, Jackson County. He was the people's idol. He knew everybody, and everybody knew him. He can make a good speech, he is a first-rate lawyer, and is one of the best dancers in the country. O, how he can dance. He looked like a girl, and yet, with dark complexion, and the blackest hair, every one took him to be part Indian. One reason why the people liked him so well was because he was a Democrat, and hated the Abolitionists. He used to give it to them hard. Once, when he spoke here on Popular Sovereignty, I asked him a question or two, such as Lincoln asked Douglas at Freeport, which cornered him; but he called me a Yankee-Abolition-Preacher which made the people laugh, and say it was good enough for me. However, they all went against Douglas, and that was bad for Logan. Whenever he undertakes a thing he does his best. At this time he commands in Northern Alabama, and has his headquarters at Huntsville.

When the war broke out he figured the matter to see how it was going, and then went for the Government with all his might, soul and strength. Thousands deserted him, and called him traitor; other thousands stuck to him. Some of his relations fairly shine with copper. He has a younger brother, a good deal like him, who is true. He raised one of the first regiments, and became its colonel. It is the 31st Illinois Volunteers. Then he resigned his seat in Congress, and our beautiful friend J. C. Allen took his place.

In those early days of the war John was at Springfield, when a Mr. Grant came to him to tell his troubles. This Grant was a tanner, and, having an idea he could fight a little, had raised a regiment and brought it to Springfield, where it was in camp. But the men had not been sworn in, and finding it a harder business than they expected, principally on account of poor beds, they were going to back out and go home. This was Mr. Grant's trouble. He could n't see how he was to get along. It looked as though he would have to go back to his tan-yard. Perhaps Logan could help him. "Can't you talk to them?" said John. "No," says Grant. "I can. Call them together."

They had all heard of him. He made a speech two hours' long. He told them all about our Government, and how the war commenced. The sweat rolled. He jerked off his coat and handkerchief. You never saw a man work harder in your life. He related stories which made them laugh, and then he described a soldier's life in such beautiful language that one would think no other life has so many charms. When he got through the men were impatient to be sworn in for fear they might lose the chance. This was the way Mr. Grant got a start, and he has done middling well since, for now he commands all the Armies of the Great Republic.

A short time since John Logan's old regiment—the 31st—came home on a furlough to see the folks and to recruit. One of the companies was raised on Rose Prairie. Here lives Esq. Clifford; he is an old settler, has been a Justice many years, for he can read; he has a large farm well managed; he is rich, and his only son Andy is an officer in the 31st.

The old man sat in the porch smoking his home-made tobacco, waiting for the wagon. Andy married a few months before he went into the army, and his wife also sat in the porch, while her baby, nearly two years old, ran from her to its grandfather. Susan's father keeps store in the village of Prairie Rose; he is Postmaster, and one of the head men. She can read and write. Being brought up quite a lady, she never works out doors except to pick cotton and to bind after the cradles, and she holds up her head, as she might, for she is real handsome, and if any woman ever loved her husband, it is she.

"I don't know how Andy would like that kind of talk," said she, "for he writes in his letters altogether different."

"Don't you be troubled, gal," said 'Squire Clifford; "he writes so jest to please the officers, for they open the letters."

"I hope they don't open any of mine, though there's nothing bad in 'em."

"You jest wait and see how I'll talk to him; I'll bring him around, sure."

The Squire was a Peace Democrat. To tell the truth, he belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle, a lodge of which was organized by the lawyers at the county seat; and, being an influential man, he and a few others had made Rose Prairie a hard place for Union men. It astonishes one to see how plain men, honest in their dealings, and good neighbors, but ignorant, are made intolerant by the designing. When Slavery made the people ignorant, a foundation was laid for every species of intolerance—even of infamy and crime.

All at once the wagon came through the yard with the horses trotting, which they had seldom done before, and it was filled with soldiers, who were the Rose Prairie boys, and Andy among them. Almost in a moment Andy had jumped over the bars, and was near the porch, when Susan gave a spring around his neck, and would have thrown him over if he had not been tall and strong, and if he had not braced himself; and there she hung, lifted from the ground.

"Now, I want to see my boy," said Andy, and he gently held him up, and, for the first time gazed upon him—gazed upon him with eyes as clear and as full of satisfaction as they were on the blessed Fourth of July last, when, with his companions, he stood on the ramparts of Vicksburg.

His mother and his sisters also came around him, and there was a great time. They all kept looking at him. He was older and tanned. There is scarcely a person old or young in the whole North who does not know the exact color of the Vicksburg tan. It is said the Rebels were worse tanned, which is likely, since Gen. Grant is a tanner. Andy's clothes were so clean they seemed new, and the blue cloth was very fine. The women thought his beard was so funny, for it was only a little bunch around his mouth. They could not keep their eyes off the bright, round little buttons on his blue vest, and his shining patent leather sword belt. His hair was cut so as to make him look almost as smart as General Logan. His father was proud, he knew his boy was handsome and smart, but he had returned handsomer and smarter than he expected. After the first few words Susan said little, for she began to hurry the supper, but one could see by the glimmer of her eyes, under their lashes, that she had pleasant thoughts.

Then they had a good supper. It should have been good, for they had been preparing victuals for several days. Everything on the table, and around the house, looked as though they had a wedding. It was very nearly a wedding.

As soon as supper was over, the old man commenced. He spoke of the wickedness of the war, of high taxes, of the overthrow of the Constitution and the ruin of the country, and concluded by saying we ought to let the South go. Susan and the women tried to get him to talk of something else, while Andy interrupted and tried to explain; but he would listen to nothing, and he talked till he had nothing more to say. He made out a terrible case. Then Andy said:

"I see how this business is, dad. Some of them lawyers up to the county seat have been larning you these things. And now let me tell you, tho' they sound mighty big, thar's scarcely a word o' truth in 'em from one end to the other."

"What's this, what's this?" said the Squire. "Do you mean to call your father a liar? Say, Sir, am I a liar? Am I a liar?"

Andy's bunch of beard began to work in a curious way and he waited a little before he spoke.

"Who talks about liars but yourself? Shan't I tell you what the army would say of you if you talked like that among them? I'll tell you. They'd say you was a d——d traitor; and if you didn't happen to have a first best friend by you, they'd string you up. And I'll tell you, too, we think a heap more of an out-and-out Rebel than we do of the traitors at home, who, when we strike the Rebels a lick, help them to strike us back."

"You git out of my house. If you are my own son you shan't insult me in it. I'm done with you—you shan't have none of my property—not a half—out of my house—I'll have nothing to do with you!"

"That suits me if it does you. Susan, pick up what things you want now, and leave the rest for another time. We'll go to Bob Reynolds. He's a good Union man. Your dad's a Copper, I know. You'll hear a different story one of these days, dad, mind I tell you."

"You may go to the devil for all I kere."

Andy buckled on his sword and stood waiting for Susan. She was running around, taking care of her things; her sisters-in-law were helping her; while Mrs. Clifford tried to soothe her husband. He would listen to nothing; his son had turned out to be a Yankee nigger, and it must be he wanted a nigger wench—he would n't speak to him, and he never wanted to see him again.

The house, lately so joyful, had become a house of mourning. All the women folks cried, and the baby, seeing something was wrong, cried louder than anybody else.

At last Susan was ready, and crying, she left the house with Andy; and they went away through the lane. In addition to this trouble, Susan had another, which was on account of a piece she had just got in the loom, and she had thrown the shuttle only a few times to see how it would look. Her father-in-law had planted a patch of cotton for her and plowed it, and she had hoed, picked, got it ginned, and spent almost all Winter in spinning and coloring. She was going to have a piece of check for dresses for herself and baby. Now she did not know what would become of it. Perhaps the old man would cut it out of the loom.

They had gone quite a distance, when Mrs. Clifford came into the porch and called her.

"Susan, you forgot your pocket-handkerchief."

She went back, while Andy waited. She was gone a long time. Once she came out, lingering, then hastily went back. At last she came running, and looking pleased, and said his father wanted to speak with him. He turned, rather reluctantly, and found his father filling his pipe by the fireplace. "I want to ax you one question, Andy. Answer me now, fair. Sayin' nothin' about them Northern chaps, ain't it a shame to us as comes from the South to be a fightin' and killin' our kind o' folks, and some on 'em our own kin."

"I don't want no dispute and trouble with you dad, but I can answer that mighty sudden. It is a shame—but the shame is theirn, not ourn. It's they that's fighting us. We didn't strike the first lick. We didn't want no war, but they did, and they've tried to break up the Gover'ment. When they want peace, and to have things as they had 'em afore, excepting one little thing as has gone up, all they've got to do is to say it. But if they've a idy they can make two gover'ments of one, that belongs to both on us, they've got a bigger job on hand than they'd a idy for—in fact, the thing can't be did. I'll tell you what all John Logan's men, and the rest of the sojers say, we say, we'll sweep 'em from the face of the arth afore we'll give up to 'em. And we can do it."

"That's dreadful hard talk, Andy, but there seems something in what you said about the fust lick. I hadn't thought o' that. I say, Andy, you ain't a goin' to desert your old father kase he got riled and spoke kinder sharp. Let's argerfy this business—I've got the handsomest clover lot you ever seed, and the primest wheat you ever set eyes on. I want you to look at 'em. You shan't go—what a talk it'll make. We'll argerfy and keep cool."

So things quieted down. The women were happy as crickets, and Andy went through the story of the fights he had been in at Belmont, at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, where Logan was wounded at Shiloh, at the Big Black and Champion Hill, and finally at Vicksburg. But even then he was not done. There was not time that evening to tell all. In listening, the Squire was so proud of his son and of the success of the Northern Army, that he almost forgot he was a Democrat.

Next morning before they started, Susan had to show her husband her piece, and how she could weave. He left her weaving with all her might. A woman needs strong ankles to work the treadles, and, in weaving, she gets them.

They went out to look at the wheat and clover. The women saw them walking around, and at last to stop by a pair of bars. The old man held down his head a good deal, as if listening, while Andy made gestures as if engaged in telling something. When they came to dinner, of greens and plenty of other things, the Squire said:

"Old woman, if what Andy's been tellin' me's true, there's some mistake about this Golden Circular business, and I've got to look into it; and if it's so, and it seems to be so, then them lawyers to town has been lyin' to me the cussedest."

When Andy's furlough expired, and he had started to return to the army, his father gave him his best wishes and hoped his safe return. He hoped too that he might be victorious over the Rebels in every battle. Susan held up her baby as high as she could that he might see it to the last. It would be hard to undertake to tell how much encouraged Andy felt.

Soon after this, it was talked about among the Copperheads, that the furloughed soldiers had been converting the people of Rose Prairie to Unionism, and a couple of lawyers came down from the county seat to see about it.

Mr. Clifford being the most influential man, they called on him first. After going through a considerable long, smooth, and slippery introduction, they told him their business. He confessed he had changed his mind, and he thought men of learning ought to know better than to be deceiving plain farmers who couldn't be expected to know all about politics. And how could they know, when they never had much schooling—and this was because the blasted old slaveholders where they came from didn't want no schools. One of them, who is figuring to go to the Legislature, let out, in quite a speech filled with genuine Copper Democracy, telling about Lincoln's tyranny, the overthrow of the Constitution, high taxes, the ruin of the country, and concluded by saying we ought to let the South go.

"I'll tell you," said the old man, "what they'd say o' you down in the army if you talked that way to 'em"—they'd say you was a damned traitor; and if you had no fust-best friend with you they'd string you up; and if I was with 'em I wouldn't kere much to help 'em. Them's my sentiments, fair and square."

"This is very strange, Squire Clifford, very strange indeed. Why, Sir, you belong to our order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and you cannot have forgotten the solemn oath you have taken, nor the dreadful penalty which attaches to the violation of that oath."

This made the Squire mad.

"Git out of my house, you infernal scoundrel—you traitor to your God and your country. You lied to me to git me into it. Git out of my house! And if any of you Golden Circulars tech a hair of me or mine, I'll send for Andy and the rest of the boys, and, by the Jehoka, they won't leave a grease-spot of your whole gang. Git out of my house; I'll have nothin' to do with a traitor to my country and the old flag of the stars and stripes."

The lawyer went—they both went. When he was getting on his horse, he said:

"Good by, Mr. Clifford. You've got to be a Yankee nigger, I see. It must be you want a nigger wench."

"Yes, I do; I want a thousand of 'em. I ain't afeard of niggers as much as I was. I'm ashamed, though, I ever was a traitor like you is. Yes, I was a traitor, and I helped to fight agin Andy and Susan and her baby there. But, thank God in his mercy, I'm a traitor no longer."

It would have done you good had you seen how pleased the women were to hear the Squire give the lawyers his mind.

N. S. M.

*Dongola, Union County, Illinois*, April 26, 1864.

## Obituary.

### NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

American letters have again experienced a notable loss. Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, widely known as the author of several remarkable works of fiction, died suddenly at Plymouth, N. H., on the morning of May 19. He had been in but feeble health for some time past, and had undertaken a journey in consequence. He retired as well as usual, and was found dead in his bed about 3 o'clock in the morning by Mr. Franklin Pierce, in whose company he was journeying.

Mr. Hawthorne was born in Salem, Mass., on the 4th of July, 1804. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, in the same class with George B. Cheever and Henry W. Longfellow. Franklin Pierce, who was in the preceding class, was his intimate friend. Upon leaving college, without entering upon the study of either of the learned professions, he devoted himself to general literature, publishing in 1837 his "Twice Told Tales," which at once attracted the attention and admiration of tasteful and appreciative readers, and finally became, to a certain extent, a popular book. A second series of these tales was published in 1842. Mr. Hawthorne, in 1838, was appointed a weigher and gauger in the Boston Custom-House, from which place he was, by a change in the Administration, removed in 1841. He then joined the society at Brook Farm where, however, he remained only for a short time, returning to Boston, where he resided until his marriage, in 1843. He then retired to Concord, a town which will always be famous not only in our political but our literary annals. In 1846, Mr. Hawthorne was appointed Surveyor of the port of Salem. In 1849, having quitted office, during his continuance in which he published "The Scarlet Letter," he removed to Lenox, Mass., where the "House of the Seven Gables," printed in 1851, was written. His next novel was the "Blithedale Romance," printed in 1852, in which year he returned to Concord. His life of Franklin Pierce was published during the canvass which resulted in Mr. Pierce's election; and the new President signified his gratitude, and at the same time gratified friendly feelings long established, by giving Mr. Hawthorne the place of United States Consul at Liverpool, said to be the most lucrative at that time in the President's gift. This office he resigned in 1857, and, after a period of continental travel, returned to the United States, since which his "Marble Faun," and work on "English Traits," have been published. Beside the books already enumerated, Mr. Hawthorne was the author of "True Stories from History and Biography" (1851); "The Wonder Book, for Boys and Girls" (1851); "The Snow Image, and other Twice-Told Tales" (1852); "Tanglewood Tales" (1853). He also edited "Journal of an African Cruiser" (1845).

Mr. Hawthorne's reputation as a remarkable writer of fiction, and an agreeable essayist, was by no means confined to the United States. His most important works have been republished and widely read in England, and some of them, in the form of translation, have been popular in Germany.

It is hardly necessary for us at this time to attempt any critical estimate of books so well known to the reading public as those of Mr. Hawthorne. If his admirers have not been so numerous as those of many other authors, they have been warm and steady; and it is safe to say that his place in literature as a great and original writer is permanently settled. His books are perhaps too often pitched in a minor key to gratify the multitude. It is true that he is not without a rare vein of humor, still more fascinating, perhaps, because it is never boisterous, which strangely tempers the somber tone of his pages; but the prevailing spirit of his writings is somewhat melancholy, and it occasionally rises into the weirdly tragical. In some of his books this is carried to a tragic pitch, which the reader, even of ordinary sensitiveness, finds almost painful. He is a master of that unusual art, oftener professed than excelled in, of lending to strictly natural events the deepest interest of the supernatural. He makes living men and women do a ghostly work; and he is a consummate creator of picturesqueness of situation. Some of the scenes in the "Scarlet Letter," in the "House of Seven Gables," and in the "Blithedale Romance," have a terror akin to that with which in childhood we trembled over the pages of Mrs. Radcliffe; yet Mr. Hawthorne worked only with homely and almost unheroic materials, and in the most remarkable of these works had no historical or legendary assistance. In this rare gift he was not unlike Mr. Charles Brockden Brown, the earliest American novelist, who had, however, but a slight tinge of Mr. Hawthorne's philosophical subtlety. We have already alluded to his humor, and we need not say that he had also the quality of pathos which is rarely separated from the humorous. There are passages in the "Scarlet Letter" especially of woman's love and suffering, and of maternal tenderness, which are not only hardly surpassed by anything in English literature, but are absolutely unique in their character.

Thus, one by one, the writers who have created for us an American literature, original and self-sustaining, are departing. It is not enough to say that they will be remembered through their own productions; but we may fondly hope that they will always stand as the foremost pioneers of a literature yet to achieve more signal and important triumphs.

### GIACOMO MEYERBEER.

This great dramatic-musical composer died at Paris on the 2d of the present month. He was born at Berlin, on September 5, 1794, and was therefore nearly 70 years old at the time of his death. His father was a wealthy Jewish banker, and the home of the young composer was the resort of the most illustrious votaries in Berlin of literature, science and art, several members of the family being moreover distinguished by their talents and learning. Giacomo began very early to exhibit an intense love of music, at five years of age being accustomed to play on the piano-forte, and at seven able to play at concerts. When ten years old, he began to attempt composition, and, though without a theoretical knowledge of the laws of harmony, produced pieces for the voice and piano with great facility. His teacher at this time was Bernard Anselm Weber, whose method of stimulating the young pupil, and allowing him to write exercises in the most abstruse branches of counterpoint without rendering him able to discern and correct their faults, was not judicious—in fact, Weber himself was not a sufficiently educated musician to detect these errors, and on sending a MS. by Giacomo to the famous Abbé Vogel, that accomplished instructor, the most celebrated of his day, returned it, saying that it was but one string of mistakes. The young student, then 15, determined at once to place himself under Vogel's tuition, and proceeded to Darmstadt for the purpose. Here he met with Karl von Weber, also a student, and a close friendship was formed between the two, which was only terminated with Von Weber's life. Under the direction of the learned Abbé, Meyerbeer pursued with confidence the study of harmony and counterpoint, and in the course of his studies composed much elaborate sacred music, which was marked by the severe scholastic style of his master. These early works are for the most part forgotten—one of them, however, an oratorio called *Gott und die Natur*, produced for him the distinction of Composer to the Court. After two years more of study, he produced at Munich his opera of *Jephtha*, which, though full of contrapuntal skill, showed so small a degree of attention to the attractions of melody that the public were displeased with it and the composer proportionately disappointed. Meyerbeer now resumed his practice at the piano-forte with such success, that Moscheles, then rapidly rising in fame, predicted that he would become the greatest performer of his age. It was not long before he was commissioned by the Court of Vienna to write an opera, *Die beiden Khalifen*, which, however, possessing the same unattractive characteristics as its predecessor, was received by the public with no greater favor. The composer was then prevailed upon to visit Italy, that he might hear the music of that country, and especially of Rossini, the praises of whose *Tancredi* were then resounding throughout Europe. Meyerbeer heard this opera at Venice, and, charmed with its grace and freedom from the scholastic fetters in which his own compositions had been evoked, at once determined to adopt the rich coloring and melodic beauty of the Italian style. Not that he discarded the manner of his earlier writings, for while he resolved to make Italian melody the framework of his writings, he determined to strengthen and expand them with all the grandeur of massive combinations of harmony. His first great opera written with this design, *Crociato in Egitto*, produced in 1825, though not until the appearance of several other works, gaining for him some distinction, at once established his fame. He did not for some time after this again appear before the public, his marriage in 1827, and the death of his two children, which threw him into a melancholy state, suspending his labors. In 1831, *Robert le Diable* was performed for the first time at the Grand Opera at Paris, and was followed by that noble series of operas which includes the *Huguenots*, the *Etoile du Nord*, and the *Prophète*. His last work, *L'Africaine*, has been for some time underlined, and its performance was only deferred by the difficulty of obtaining a soprano who should realize his ideal of a second Cruvelli, but he was not destined to witness its representation. The mental powers of this great composer were unimpaired by age at the time of his death, and he enjoyed the not common privilege of seeing a reputation built up by industry and genius ripen to fullness before the nations. In the death of Meyerbeer the world sustains a real loss. But his operas will remain a grand monument to his glory—his melodies, which entranced, and the great vocal and instrumental combinations of massive harmony which astonished and elevated his hearers, will live as long as music is one of the Heavenly gifts by which are fed and refreshed the souls of mankind.

## FROM LONDON.

### The Great Shakespearian Festival.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, April 27, 1864.

On Saturday last, the reputed birthday of Shakespeare, the great Shakespeare Ter-Centenary Festival began here, and has been going on with increasing spirit up to the present time. Stratford is a small place with between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants. Its leading man is its Mayor, Mr. E. F. Flower, who, though born in England, was reared at Albion, Illinois, but returned while yet a young man, married here, set up a brewery, out of which he has made good ale for the people and a fortune for himself. He brought with him a great large heart of the prairie order, and, with his two sons, has been a most energetic man in getting up and carrying forward this festival, which happened to fall by the decree of chronology upon their shoulders. They managed to get the little town to make an outlay of about $10,000 for the occasion. The greater part of this was taken for the rearing of a beautiful pavilion, beautiful indeed as a dream, and, alas, to fade away as a dream; for in one week from this time there will not be left of it one plank upon another. It is a great, circular building, with capacity to seat comfortably 5,000 persons; has a platform for choruses, orchestra, &c., on one side, and a stage on the other. The decorations are chaste and elegant; the scenery, mottoes, and figures excellent; and when lighted up and filled as it is nightly, with finely dressed people, really seems as if it were some delightful vision which the wand of Prospero had reached across three centuries to evoke. On the frieze above the galleries, running around from one side of the stage to the other, are the appropriate words,

"The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

Beautifully carved figures stand around as pedimental supports of the galleries, each bearing a scroll, upon which, in antique lettering, is written some appropriate motto from the poet's works. Here are a few of them:

He was a man: take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.

O that a man might hear the end of this day's business ere it comes.

In such a time as this it is not meet
That every nice offence should bear his comment.
In honor of whose birth these triumphs are.

You are welcome my fair guests; this to confirm my welcome; and to you all a good health.

Good night, good night; parting is such sweet sorrow
That I dare say good night till it be morrow.

All these things, and the great fretted roof—wrought with the most delicate tints of blue and scarlet and gold, by the best artists, hold as a ring its jewel, the ornamented stage; on one side of which stands Genius, on the other Immortality, and between these the rich drop curtain, a fine figure of Shakespeare covered with green chaplets, and in smaller setting each side of him Thalia and Melpomene.

It was for the first time used on Saturday afternoon for the grand banquet, when it was filled with a distinguished company. The tables were richly ornamented, beside being loaded with the richest viands and wines. Ophelia stood (in bronze) on one table distributing her flowers, and near her, "of ladies most deject and miserable," stood the author of her sorrows, Hamlet; and then again the loving Romeo and Juliet. Little Shakespearian busts and mottoes adorned various dishes. Behind the chairman and the speakers was a fine array of flowers, chiefly such as are named in Shakespeare's works. Viewed from the gallery, the scene was remarkably beautiful. Beside the large company on the floor and on the stage, the galleries were filled with spectators, who sat patiently through the first part of the programme with which they had nothing to do—namely the dining part.

In the center of the platform, immediately opposite the stage—a kind of dress circle—sat the Chairman, the Earl of Carlisle. On his right sat the Most Rev. Dr. Trench, the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. R. Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), the Hon. F. Ponsonby, Sir R. Hamilton, Mr. E. F. Flower, Mayor of Stratford, Sir L. Palk, Sir E. Wilmot, the Rev. J. C. Young, Mr. F. A. Cooke, R. A., Dr. Ward, Dr. Brockhaus, and Prof. Leitner of King's College, London, Mr. Creswick, the actor, and others. To his left were Lord Leigh, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lyttelton, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, Sir J. B. East, the Hon. F. Byng, the Lord Mayor of York, the Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Sir Wm. Fraser, Sir A. H. Elton, Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Sir C. Ainslee, Sir Charles Mordaunt, C. M. Caldecott, esq., T. Baldwin, esq., Elihu Burritt, esq., and others. The divine blessing was invoked by the Vicar of Stratford.

The bill of fare was a curiosity in its way, and reads as follows:

"Ladies, a general welcome"..............Henry VIII.—I., 4.
"Pray you bid those unknown friends to us welcome, for it is a way to make us better friends, more known"..........Winter's Tale—IV., 3.

ROAST TURKEYS.
"Why, here he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock"..........Henry V.—V., 1.

PEA FOWL.
"A very, very peacock"..........Hamlet—III., 2.

ROAST FOWLS.
"There is a fowl without a feather"..Comedy of Errors—III., 1.

CAPONS.
"Item, a capon, 2s. 2d."..........I. Henry IV.—II., 4.

DUCKS.
"Oh, dainty duck!"........Midsummer Night's Dream—V., 7.

BOAR'S HEAD.
"Like a full-acorned boar"..........Cymbeline—II., 5.

YORK HAMS.
"Sweet stem from York's great stock"....I. Henry VI.—II., 5.

TONGUES.
"Silence is only commendable in a neat's tongue dried"..........Merchant of Venice—I., 1.

FRENCH RAISED PIES.
"They are both baked in that pie"....Titus Andronicus—V., 3.

MAYONAISE OF SALMON.
"Epicurean cooks sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite."..........Anthony and Cleopatra—II., 2.

MAYONAISE OF LAMB.
"Was never gentle lamb more mild"..........Richard—II., 1.

BRAISED LAMB AND BEEF.
"What say you to a piece of beef and mustard. A dish that I do love to feed upon".Taming the Shrew—V., 3.

ROAST LAMB.
"Come you to seek the lamb here"..........Measure for Measure—V., 1.

GALANTINES OF TURKEYS AND FOWLS.
"The Turkish preparation"..........Othello—I., 3.

LOBSTER AND MAYONAISE SALADS.
"Salad was born to do me good"......II. Henry IV.—IV., 10.

DRESSED LOBSTERS AND CRABS.
"There's no meat like them; I could wish my best friend at such a feast"..........Timon of Athens—IV., 3.

POTTED MEATS.
"Mince it sans remorse"..........Timon of Athens"—IV., 3.

POTTED LAMPREYS AND LAMPREYS.
"From the banks of Wye and Sandy-bottomed Severn..........I. Henry IV.—III., 1.

ASPICS OF EELS, SOLES, AND SALMON.
"Cry to it, as the Cockney did to the eels when she put them i' the paste alive"..........Lear—II., 4.

DESSERT CAKES, JELLIES AND CREAMS.
"The Queen of curds and cream"......Winter's Tale—IV., 3.

TOURTES, MERINGUES, AND CHARLOTTES DE RUSSE.
"They call for dates and quinces in the pastry"..........Romeo and Juliet—IV., 4.

BEE HIVES.
"For so work the honey bees"..........Henry V.—I., 2.

FRUIT.
"Hercules did shake down mellow fruit". Coriolanus—IV., 6.

DINNER ROLLS.
"The roll! where's the roll"..........II. Henry IV.—III., 2.

DRESSED POTATOES.
"Let the sky rain potatoes"..........Merry Wives—V., 5.

BITTER ALE.
"And here's a pot of good double beer, neighbor; Drink, and fear not your man"..........II. Henry VI.—II., 3.

CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, PORT, AND SHERRY.
"He calls for wine: 'a health,' quoth he"..........Taming the Shrew—III., 2.

When the dinner was over, and the choir of Trinity Church had returned thanksgiving, the chairman proposed in a few earnest remarks the first regular toast to the Queen. The National Anthem was then sung by the choir in a singularly beautiful arrangement, and with wonderful effect. This choir contributed much to the higher enjoyment of the banquet. They were some twenty-five in number, of whom about half were young boys, whose voices were fine and well trained. I have certainly never known the National Anthem better rendered. The chairman, in a few happy quotations complimentary to the Princess of Wales, as "the glass of fashion and the mold of form," "the observed of all observers," then proposed the health of the Prince and Princess, which was followed by the singing of Richards's well-known hymn.

Most of the persons named made speeches, and some of them, Richard Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton) among the number, made very good ones. There was no response about "the poets of America;" but the Hon. Mr. Adderly spoke warmly of them in proposing a toast to them. A very interesting feature, however, was the presence of a deputation from Frankfort who brought a richly engrossed address from the institution which is called the Fatherhouse of Goethe, into which the house in which Goethe was born has been changed. The address was trimmed about with acorns and oak-leaves, the device of the institution, and had drawn in gold the house of Goethe's birth in one corner and that of Shakespeare in the other.

Telegrams of congratulation were received from many portions of the Continent, one being from Charkow and another from Moscow, asserting the vast influence which Shakespeare had had upon Russian literature.

On the following day vast crowds were present at the Church which holds the dust of Shakespeare. The Church is very beautiful, of purest Gothic style; and the music was admirable—made chiefly by very young boys. The morning discourse was by Richard C. Trench, the new Archbishop of Dublin, that of the afternoon by Dr. Wordsworth, the Bishop of St. Andrews, who has written a book showing parallel passages in Shakespeare and the Bible. Both discourses were enthusiastic eulogies on the great Bard, in which it appeared that he was much more of a Saint than he has been generally supposed to be. The Archbishop's abounded in fine and poetic passages; one of which dwelt with power on the fact that out of the somewhat coarse age in which he lived he produced "that procession of pure and noble women, which has passed on from age to age, bringing before each generation exquisite ideals of innocence and lofty female character."

The weather has all along been charming. The Avon, with its swans and boats, filled with merry companies, has been a picture not to be forgotten. The nightingales and larks join day and night in singing the glories of the Bard, as their ancestors once filled with music the heart of the child Shakespeare.

On Monday morning we had finely rendered, by 500 performers, the orchestra being about 100, the piece of sacred music most worthy to be heard on this occasion—the Messiah; and at night a delicious concert, consisting chiefly of the ballads from the plays, "Who is Silvia?" "Sigh no more, ladies," "Ye spotted snakes," "Take, oh take," &c., and Mendelssohn's music of the Midsummer Night's Dream. All of this left the company at a high tide of ecstasy. On Tuesday evening we had a spirited performance of Twelfth Night with Buckstone for Sir Andrew Aguecheek, which, in the way of an entertainment, could scarcely have been surpassed; and, thereafter, a new and delightful farce, written by Sothern (Lord Dundreary), and capitally acted by him. But the most important thing of Tuesday was the excursion to the Lucy mansion, the scene of Shakespeare's imaginary deer-stealing expedition, of which I must write in my next.

### The Shakespearean Festival.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, April 30, 1864.

The radiant week draws near its close. Surely never before were blended so many accessories of a perfect festival. On Avon's banks to-day one sees all the glory of that time

When daisies pied and violets blue,
Cuckoo-pint of yellow hue,
Lady's smock, all brilliant bright,
Do fill the meadows with delight.

The season and the charmed days translate for us the ballads and sonnets, with their grandly simple imagery, and we so partake the transformation of nature that we can bring to the study that "flower of the mind" by which, according to Zoroaster, all true Scriptures must be apprehended. Yesterday I walked through the field-path to the old cottage where Shakespeare and Ann Hathaway loved "not wisely but too well." On the way I reached a group of little boys and girls, gathering numbers of the flowers named in the verse I have quoted, and when I went further a dozen of them met me "with shining morning faces," indeed, but not "creeping like snail," for these were after giving flowers for ha'pennies. The old cottage is in a terribly dilapidated condition, and one sees but little of interest there—only some old wainscoting, bed linen, bedstead, and an antediluvian bench taken from an old shade-tree in the garden, which is called "Shakespeare's Courting Seat"—a dreadfully uncomfortable one it must have been.

On Tuesday last, as I wrote you, we all went to the celebrated Charlecote Hall, the scene of the imaginary deer-stealing expedition. Not being English in my reverence for the laws about game, I did not need the testimonies of the many old gentlemen who have taken the occasion to assure the public that even since they can remember the invasion of game-preserves was regarded as more of a good joke and adventure than of a crime. The day, like all the rest, was beautiful.

There was quite a choir of nightingales along the beautiful road bordering the Avon all the way, upon which every available carriage or vehicle of the parish was bearing merry throngs to the scene of the bard's famous depredation, Charlecote Hall. This place is about five miles from Stratford. The park is superb, and a large number of deer, the lineal descendants, doubtless, of those from which Shakespeare abstracted none, were the first to greet us; next to these, the police officers, the descendants, possibly, of those who arrested the bard, and who were present in force to see that none of the precious treasures of the mansion were abstracted. These policemen were not quite as ornamental as some of the articles of vertu about the place; and yet I am not sure that their presence was not a needful restraint to the best of us. Is it in nature to walk among open book-shelves covered with some of the rarest old works of the highest importance in art and English social history, and not feel inclined (not to steal, oh, no!) to come the Shakespeare over one or two of the dear books?

Charlecote Hall is built in the form of the letter E, in honor of Queen Elizabeth, and is in pure Elizabethan style. It is approached through a fine old brick arch, about as large as the Marble Arch, Hyde Park. The grounds are kept in thorough repair, and are beautiful. There are twelve gables to the house, and all the windows are stained with various simple and quartered styles of the various coats of arms connected with the Lucy family—the device being the pike fish (will some naturalist tell us if that fish swims in *Shallow* water?) and the motto, queerly enough, *Post funera virtus*. To tell the truth, there was a feeling pervading the entire company, I believe, that there was a kind of surliness about the reception which they had. We entered at the gate with tickets, and were met by no members of Sir Spencer Lucy's family. The policemen, ever ready to interfere if a chair even was touched, and meeting us at every turn, gave a kind of impression that we were all regarded as in some sort *particeps criminis Shakespeariani*. It seemed to some of us that it would have been a grand chance for the descendants of old Sir Thomas, who did not prosecute the bard, to have shown a fine appreciation by regaling the crowd with haunches of venison.

Nevertheless, we certainly had a very enjoyable privilege in seeing the house and its art-treasures. On entering one is struck with the fine large painting of Sir Thomas and his family which adorns the hall in which the trial of Shakespeare is said to have taken place. The Lucys, or rather Lucies have resided in this place since the time of Richard I. and the year 1149; their records have been carefully kept, and this about the buck is among them—preserved in the family, it is quite plain, not at all with any pleasure or pride, but with (strange to say) quite other feelings, if we may judge by the sentiment of the neighborhood, and the fact that no one was able to find in the large collection of paintings and books a picture or a book which related, however distantly, to Shakespeare. I looked vainly for a copy of his works, though these may be in some other room; nevertheless, I did not hear of one who had seen Shakespeare's name, except in the one line in the family register at the church which records that Sir Thomas the Elder prosecuted him.

The chief attraction within the building was a set of nine chairs, two cabinets, and one couch, of very rich ebony and ivory work, which were presented to Earl Leicester by Queen Elizabeth. They were purchased by the Lucys from Kenilworth. There was also a very striking old portrait of Charles I., and one also of Queen Elizabeth. The portraits of these and other royal and distinguished personages were chiefly by Stone and Holbein. The paintings really deserve more extended notice than I can give them; but I may mention two very fine by Titian, the one of Sampson rending the Lion, the other of his pulling down the pillars of the temple—these were purchased in Venice; a Knight in full Armour, by Giorgione; the Virgin and Babe and Infant St. John, and a Monk, by Fra Bartolomeo; one by Carlo Dolce of an Angel; a curious old picture of a Shepherdess or Angel Spinning with Distaff, a wreath of green on her brow and a child at her feet, by Raffaello; Homage of Maidens to Madonna and Child, by Ludovico Caracci; Mill and Cattle, by Paul Potter; a Company Drinking before a Country Inn, by Adrian Ostade; and a Saint with a Violin, by Domenichino.

Lying down on a grassy knoll, let us read the passages from the "Merry Wives of Windsor" which confirm the old tradition of the village and of the Lucy estate:

*Shallow*—Sir Hugh, persuade me not; I will make a Star-Chamber matter of it—if he were twenty Sir John Falstaffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, esq.

*Slender*—In the County of Gloucester; justice of the peace and *coram*.

*Shallow*—Ay, cousin Slender, and *cust-alorum*.

*Slender*—Ay, and *ratolorum*, too, and a gentleman born, master Parson; who writes himself *Armigero*, in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation, *Armigero*.

*Shallow*—Ah, that I do; and have done any time these three hundred years.

*Slender*—All his successors have done't; and all his ancestors that came after him may. They may give the dozen white luces in their coat.

It was from the luce, a full grown pike, that the Lucies, Lucys, or Luces derived their name, and the family still bear three luces as their coat of arms. So that we have here an old gentleman, a justice of the peace, the descendant of an old family, with luces in his coat of arms, not truly in such numbers as Shakespeare would in his laughing way have it, but still luces. Let us next see what *Sir John Falstaff* had done to raise the ire of the old justice.

*Shallow*—Knight, you have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broke open my lodge.

*Falstaff*—But not kissed your keeper's daughter.

*Shallow*—Tut, a pin! This shall be answered.

And answered it was—answered in such sort that *Shallow* has come down to posterity hanging to Shakespeare's garments as a kindly old knight, though somewhat foolish withal. For there is no venom in his banter respecting the deer killing; it is downright fun, laughter of the heartiest sort. Here, for instance, is a sly piece of humor.

*Page*—I am glad to see your worship is well; I thank you for my venison, Master Shallow.

*Shallow*—Master Page, I am glad to see you; much good do it your heart. I wished your venison better; it was *ill killed*.

On Wednesday we had a fine series of dramatic readings from Mrs. Macready of the United States, and in the evening, *Romeo and Juliet* and *The Comedy of Errors*—the former being notable on account of the appearance of the French actress with whom *Juliet* is a specialty (Stella Colas), and the other attractive from the acting of the Messrs. Webb twin brothers, who personate the two Dromios.

On Thursday we had a fine Shakespearean concert in the afternoon, and at night, a capital performance of *As You Like it*. The whole of Friday was given to the preparation of costumes for the grand Masquerade, or rather Shakespearean Costume Ball, in the Pavilion. This was a grand and charming sight. It was as if we had been suddenly transported from our own work-a-day world, so full of briars, to the world of three centuries ago; nay more, it was as if even then some magician should have evoked all classes and conditions of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and then passed on to ancient Rome, and Greece, and Venice, and assembled the shadows of the universe to walk and dance together in defiance of time and her obstinate centuries. Here were armed knights—the *fat* one included; here were queenly ladies; here were sad and wrinkled kings; the pensive Hamlet, the wretched Ophelia, the wise Portia, the witty Lucianna, and the rest. On, on, they dance; there was the roar of grand music and bursts of a weird merriment. One thought of the nuns in *Robert le Diable* called from their graves to repeat the revels for which they had been slain. They were—these ghosts—waiting evidently when the cock must crow, and they fled away again, never to be Hamlets, Ophelias, or Portias, or kings or queens more. At last the hour was struck; one by one they faded away, and left deserted and silent that Pavilion which, though it fall to-morrow, will stand in many memories, so long as they last, as the symbol of a week of unalloyed delight.

"Our revels now are ended: these our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind: We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."

The Washington express train which left Jersey City at 7½ o'clock on Saturday night was thrown from the track at Dean's Pond, nine miles south of New-Brunswick, in consequence of running over three horses. The engine and tender were thrown into the pond, instantly killing the fireman, Henry Reeve, and the assistant fireman sustained a fracture of the [illegible]. The wheels of the baggage-car were all broken, and about 100 feet of the track was torn up. The passenger cars and inmates were uninjured. After waiting until morning, by which time another engine had been procured and the track relaid, the train proceeded for Washington.

### Loss of General Officers.

Senator Wilson kindly furnishes us with the following carefully prepared list of General officers that have died since the commencement of the war. It will be observed that 36 have been killed in battle, and 11 died of diseases contracted in the service:

MAINE.
Gen. Berry, killed.
Gen. Jameson, died.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Gen. Whipple, killed.
Gen. Strong, killed.
Gen. Stevenson, killed.
Gen. Lander, died of w'nds and exhaustion.
Gen. Plummer, died.

RHODE ISLAND.
Gen. Rodman, killed.

CONNECTICUT.
Gen. Lyon, killed.
Gen. Mansfield, killed.
Gen. Sedgwick, killed.
Gen. Totten, died.

NEW JERSEY.
Gen. Taylor, killed.
Gen. Kearney, killed.
Gen. Bayard, killed.

NEW YORK.
Gen. Mitchell, died.
Gen. Sumner, died.
Gen. Weed, killed.
Gen. Blenker, died.
Gen. Corcoran, died.
Gen. Chapin, killed.
Gen. Zook, killed.
Gen. Kirby, killed.
Gen. Wadsworth, killed.
Gen. Rice, killed.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Gen. Smith, died.
Gen. Reno, killed.
Gen. Reynolds, killed.
Gen. Keim, died.
Gen. Patterson, killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol.
Gen. Bohlen, killed.
Gen. Jackson, killed.
Gen. Welch, died.
Gen. Vincent, killed.
Gen. Hays, killed.

MARYLAND.
Gen. Cooper, died.

VIRGINIA.
Gen. Terrell, killed.

OHIO.
Gen. Sill, killed.
Gen. Lytle, killed.
Gen. McCook, killed.

INDIANA.
Gen. Hackleman, killed.

MICHIGAN.
Gen. Richardson, killed.
Gen. Williams, killed.

ILLINOIS.
Gen. Wallace, killed.
Gen. Farnsworth, killed.
Gen. Kirk, killed.

KENTUCKY.
Gen. Nelson, killed by Gen. Davis.
Gen. Jackson, killed.
Gen. Buford, died.

MISSISSIPPI.
Gen. Sanders, killed.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Gen. Stevens, killed.

### Recent Casualties Among Rebel General Officers.

Lieut.-General Longstreet, of Virginia—wounded.
Maj.-J. D. E. Stuart, of Virginia—killed.
Maj.-Gen. Edward Johnson, of Virginia—captured.
Maj.-Gen. Heth, of Virginia—wounded.
Maj.-Gen. Pickett, of Virginia—wounded.
Brig.-Gen. Walker, of Virginia—leg off.
Brig.-Gen. Stafford, of Louisiana—killed.
Brig.-Gen. Hays, of Louisiana—wounded.
Brig.-Gen. Jenkins, of S. C.—killed.
Brig.-Gen. J. M. Jones—killed.
Brig.-Gen. Pegram, of N. C.—seriously wounded.
Brig.-Gen. Benning, of Georgia—seriously wounded.
Brig.-Gen. Stuart, of Maryland—captured.
Brig.-Gen. Perrin, of Tennessee—killed.
Brig.-Gen. A. G. Jenkins, of Virginia—mortally wounded, now dead.
Brig.-Gen. Walker, of Texas—captured.

### MARRIED.

FOSTER—PHELPS—On Wednesday, May 18, at the residence of Professor S. F. B. Morse, by the Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y., Thomas R. Foster to Miss Fanny H. Phelps.

HAIGHT—CARPENTER—On Tuesday, May 17, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Wm. Carpenter, in Marlborough, by Friend's ceremony, Stephen S. Haight of New Castle to Mary Anna, daughter of the late Robert and Susan Carpenter of the former place.

KELLOGG—AVERY—At Auburn, N. Y., on Thursday, May 12, by the Rev. Samuel W. Boardman, Mr. Allyn S. Kellogg of Vernon, Conn., and Miss Maria L. Avery of Auburn, daughter of the late Rev. Charles E. Avery.

LANDON—DURLAND—On Monday, May 16, by the Rev. Dr. Crane, at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas Durland, esq., near Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., the Rev. Thompson H. Landon to Miss Sarah Durland. No cards.

MAY—PAINTER—In Paris, on Monday, May 2, 1864, at the Legation of the United States, by the Rev. Edward A[illegible] of New-York, and on the following day, at the Chapel of the Luxembourg, by the Rev. Pasteur Georges Fisch of Paris, Charles W. May and Mary C. Painter, daughter of the late Samuel Painter of New-York.

MEAD—MARTIN—In Walpole, N. H., on Thursday, May 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. [illegible] Stowe, Charles L. Mead of Brattleboro, Vt., to Belle, daughter of Oliver Martin, esq.

VAN VLECK—FULTZ—On Thursday, May 12, at Hudson, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Robt. B. Van Vleck to Lizzie A. Fultz, all of Hudson. No cards.

WYNKOOP—VAN VLECK—On Monday, May 9, at Kingston, New-York, by the Rev. John Van Vleck, Frank Wynkoop, jr., to Miss Rachel Van Vleck.

### DIED.

ADAMS—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, May 17, Wm. [illegible] Adams, formerly of this city.

COOPER—Thomas Colden Cooper, Captain of the 67th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.

He was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, on the [illegible] inst., and fell while gallantly leading a charge. He was formerly at the head of the Institution for the Blind in this city, and was a highly educated and accomplished man. He leaves three orphan children unprovided for.

DU BOIS—At Stockport, Columbia County, on Wednesday, May 18, 1864, Walter, only child of Samuel T. and [illegible] Du Bois.

FOOTE—At Tarrytown, Wednesday, May 18, of consumption, Helen M., wife of Daniel D. Foote, in the 33d year of her age.

HALSEY—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, May 15, of consumption, aged 33 years, Mary Charlotte, beloved wife of J. L. Halsey, and youngest daughter of the late Gen. T. [illegible] Harvey.

HAGAR—At Vicksburg, Miss., on Tuesday, May 3, after a short illness, Miss Sarah Hagar of St. Louis, a teacher in the employ of the National Teachers' Relief Association.

"By her death the Association has lost one of its most [illegible] laborers." "Nobly has she performed her work, and [illegible] will be her reward."

KING—At Washington, D. C., on Friday morning, May [illegible], Emma C. King, wife of Capt. Horatio C. King, U. S. A., and daughter of Russell Stebbins, esq., of New-York.

IRVING—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday evening, May 14, William Skidmore, son of the Rev. David and Elizabeth Irving, in the 16th year of his age.

JOHNSTON—Killed in the late battle in Virginia, Lieut. Thomas Johnston of Company I, 69th Regiment, N. Y. V., eldest son of William and Sarah Johnston, aged 23 years and 3 months.

MOTT—At Manhasset, on Second day, 16th inst., Samuel Mott, in the 91st year of his age.

MERRITT—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, May 18, Edward Merritt, aged 41 years.

RATHBUN—At Paris, France, on Monday, May 2, 1864, Milton G. Rathbun, of the firm of Abbatt & Rathbun of this city.

SPENCER—At his residence, in Geneva, Ohio, on Monday, April 16, Platt R. Spencer, aged 63 years.

The deceased was the author of the far-famed "Spencerian" system of Penmanship, which for over 40 years has claimed his almost undivided attention. He was born in [illegible] County, N. Y., and moved to Ohio in his boyhood, while that country was new. Here he established himself in his profession, and while industriously engaged as a teacher became also an excellent historian, a good speaker, and a poet of acknowledged ability. But his chief acquisition in this line was the poetry of motion and form as embraced in his excellent system of writing, which has already become the standard for business writers throughout the country.

A man of conscientious life; intelligent, kind, companionable, he had an extended circle of personal friends, who will mourn his loss with deep sincerity.

STAPLES—Wright Staples, 11th U. S. Infantry, eldest son of Wm. J. Staples of this city, aged 24 years.

He was killed in the battle of the Wilderness on Thursday, the 5th inst., leaving a sick bed in the field hospital to join his regiment in action, against the urgent remonstrance of a brother officer who met him on the way, and shortly afterwards fell mortally wounded, while in command of a party of skirmishers.

SEABURY—Killed at the battle of the Wilderness, on Friday, May 6, Capt. Robert S. Seabury, A. A. G. 2d Corps.

TOMPKINS—On Sabbath evening, May 15, at [illegible], N. J., Capt. A. D. Tompkins, aged 65 years, 4 months and 1 day.

UNDERHILL—On Sunday, May 15, 1864, at Fredericksburg, Va., of a wound received in the battle near Chancellorsville, on the morning of the 6th inst., Augustus Underhill, [illegible] 10th Battalion New-York Volunteers, late of this city, aged 28 years.

VAN NUYSE—In New-Utrecht, Long Island, on Friday, May 20, 1864, Elizabeth, wife of William Van Nuyse, in the 73d year of her age.

WHILEY—At Stratford, Conn., after a severe illness, Mrs. Maria C. Whiley, relict of the late Capt. Richard Whiley, U. S. A.

WHILEY—At Stratford, Conn., after a severe illness in the 79th year of her age, Maria C., relict of Capt. Richard Whiley, U. S. A.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 16, 1864.

The following is a list of deaths from May 1 to May 14, obtained from the Medical Director's office:

William Hix, C, 2d N. H., May 2, pneumonia.
T. F. Robinson, K, 7th Conn., May 2, diarrhea.
J. A. Cassette, 100th N. Y., May 12, gunshot wound.
G. Hougher, 67th Ohio, May 12, gunshot wound.
N. Thompson, 19th Wis., May 8, pneumonia.
J. P. Shull, 85th Pa., May 6, inflammation of stomach.
J. Eby, E, 8th Conn., May 12, gunshot wound.
C. D. Stevens, A, 6th Conn., May 13, typhoid fever.
John Barton, B, 100th N. Y., May 13, not stated.
W. Smith, G, 11th Conn., May 6, not stated.
Lieut. Goddard, D, 8th Conn., May 9, gunshot wound.
Lieut. F. Wood, F, 17th Mass., May 12, gunshot wound.

## INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

**American Institute Farmers' Club.**

TUESDAY, May 17.—The attendance at the Club was small, but to show what a few as most determined can do in sustaining such an organization, we give following report of subjects treated thereon.

Although the attendance of those present, a couple of hours through we are obliged to endorse the tend to a much better space. Of several long letters read the discussion, we give extracts from, or in substance, we can only state briefly some of the most prominent points. Mr. Tucker read a long letter on the culture of potatoes, giving the history of the variety, which he calls the Mercer potato, the Rockaway, and the new Jersey potato, and the Mercer potato, the Rockaway potato, and the new Jersey potato, and the Mercer potato, the Rockaway potato, and the new Jersey potato, and the Mercer potato, the Rockaway potato

BULL'S HEAD.—The beef-cattle market closed on Tuesday at Forty-fourth street, upon a receipt for the week of only 3,850 head, which is considered a very light supply, and drovers expected to have advanced the price one or two cents a pound. In this they may have succeeded in some instances, but as a general thing they are disappointed in the result. Some 200 head of fresh stock came in on Tuesday morning, which proved quite sufficient for the demand, and made a dull close. We conversed with many butchers yesterday, who are all anxious to have the consumption of beef lessened in the city, and say that if people will second their efforts, by keeping Lent a few days, the price of beef must come down. The high price is not occasioned by scarcity of cattle, but by speculation and "regulating" the supply.

The Buffalo branch of the United States Sanitary Commission has received $500, through Bishop Timon, as a donation from the Pope.

## Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864.

ASHES are in good demand, and Pots have advanced; sales of 60 bbls. at $9 75; Pearls are selling at $12@$12 50.

BEESWAX—Prices are firmly sustained; sales of 2,000 lb Western Yellow at 50@60c., cash.

COTTON—The market continues very active, the demand being from manufacturers, speculators and a few exporters, and with the very light supplies, both present and prospective, prices have again advanced, reaching the unprecedented rate of $1@$1 01 ⅌ lb for Middlings, closing very strong. The sales foot up about 2,300 bales. The advance for the week is 11@12c. ⅌ lb. The rate this morning was accidentally quoted 77@78c., instead of 97@98c. as it should have been.

COFFEE—The inquiry continues very moderate, and prices are heavy, the recent reduction by holders having no influence to induce buyers to operate. Quotations are still entirely nominal. The only transaction we have to notice is 300 bags Maracaibo at 42½@43c.

COAL—The market is firm for Domestic; the demand is very active for the local trade, the Government, and the East; the arrivals are large, but the consumption is excessively large; we quote from yard $7 50@$10 for small and large size. Foreign is nominally held above the views of buyers. A sale of 1,000 tuns Newcastle Gas Caking was made by auction at $12 50—a present to the Sanitary Fair of this city.

COPPER—This market is firm; sales since our last of 50,000 lb Lake on the spot at 43½c. ⅌ lb; 45,000 lb do., for future delivery, at 43c.; 35,000 lb Portage Lake at 42½c., and 130,000 lb Baltimore at 42½@43c., cash.

CANDLES are in good demand; we quote Adamantine at 30@28c., and Sperm at 35c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Early in the day prices of Western and State Flour advanced 5@10c. ⅌ bbl., but the market closed heavy at the improvement. The sales reach 12,000 bbls. at $7 05@$7 20 for Superfine State; $7 35@$7 60 for Extra do.; $7 65@$7 85 for Fancy do.; $7 70@$7 80 for Shipping Ohio; $7 85@$9 for Trade and Family do., and $7 80@$11 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, and is firm; the receipts are not large; sales of 600 bbls. at $7 40@$7 65 for common Extras, and $7 70@$9 for Trade and Family do. Southern Flour is firmly held, but in limited request; sales 900 bbls. at $7 60@$8 10 for common to fair Extra Baltimore and Country, and $8 15@$11 for Trade and Family do. Rye Flour is in fair request and firm; sales of 270 bbls. at $5 50@$6 75. Corn Meal is firm; sales of 400 bbls. at $6 75 for Jersey, and $7 for Brandywine.

FRUIT—Foreign Dried has become very dull, the operations of buyers being restricted to the supply of their immediate wants; holders report no concessions, but large lines could probably be obtained at easier rates; we quote nominally Bunch Raisins at $4 45@$4 50; Layers, $4 95@$5 ⅌ box; Currants, 19c. ⅌ lb, Leghorn Citron, 40@42c. ⅌ lb; Smyrna Figs, 24@25c.; French Walnuts, 13@17c.; Brazil Nuts, 13½@14c.; Shelled Almonds, 40@42c.; Provence Almonds, 24@25c.; Sicily Filberts, 17c.; Sicily Soft Shell Almonds, 21@22c., and Languedoc 27@28c.; small lots of Sardines at 28@25c. ⅌ quarter box, and 43@44c. ⅌ half box. Domestic Dried are fairly active, the principal sales being of Apples, at 10½@11c., the latter choice; other kinds are scarce and wanted. Green Apples are not very plenty, but the market is dull, owing to the increasing supplies of other green fruits; we quote choice Western at $5 ⅌ bbl.; Roxbury Russets, $4 50@$5; Golden Russets, $4 25@$4 50, and common lots $1 75@$2 50. By auction to-day, 2,380 boxes Sicily Oranges at $1 50@$3 40, and 4,220 boxes do. Lemons at $3 40@$6 20, part in poor order.

FISH—There is little doing in Mackerel, but prices are steady; No. 1 are quoted at $18; No. 2 medium at $12 75@$13; No. 2 large at $13, and No. 3 at $9@$9 25; 1,000 qtls. Codfish sold at $6 50@$6 75 for Western Bank, and $7 for St. George's. Box Herring are in demand at 35c. for No. 1, and 45c. for Scaled.

GRAIN—A brisk demand prevails for Wheat on the spot, and to arrive, and the market is stronger. The inquiry is chiefly for export. The sales aggregate 162,300 bush., including 42,000 bush. Chicago Spring, at $1 61@$1 65; 21,600 bush. Milwaukee Club, at $1 63@$1 64; 36,300 bush. Amber do. (here and to arrive), at $1 64@$1 65; 7,000 bush. Amber State, at $1 73; 22,400 bush. Red Western, at $1 71@$1 73; 29,200 bush. Amber do., at $1 73@$1 78, and 3,000 bush. White Michigan, at $1 85@$1 86. Barley and Barley Malt are in limited demand, but, with a moderate supply, holders are firm. Oats are more active; sales of 40,000 bush., at 84@85½c. for Canadian; 85@85½c. for State, and 85@86½c. for Western. Rye is quiet, and in moderate supply; small sales, at $1 50@$1 52. Corn is inactive. New is scarce, and prices nominal. Old is held at $1 50. Our telegraphic dispatch received this afternoon from Milwaukee reports the receipts as 67,000 bush.; sales of No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, at $1 26; No. 2 do. do., at $1 23. Freight on Wheat to Buffalo, 9c. ⅌ bush. No 1 Oats in store are quoted at 67c. ⅌ bush., and extra Spring Wheat Flour, at $5 70 ⅌ bbl.

HIDES—During the past few days the arrivals have been quite liberal, and with an accumulating stock and very moderate demand, the market is heavy. In Dry Hides one or two small parcels have been taken by the trade, but nothing worthy of special note. Wet Salted Hides are entirely neglected. Upper Leather stock remains quiet, buyers refusing to operate unless at a material concession on the part of holders. Quotations being entirely nominal, are for the present omitted. The stock on hand is about 530,000, against 361,000 same time last year.

HOPS—This market continues quiet, and transactions are of a retail character; the stock of choice in market is very light, the bulk offering being of an inferior quality; sales of 150 bales in lots, for consumption, at 5@15c. ⅌ lb for Moldy, as to condition, and 18@26c. for the better grades.

HONEY—The demand continues good, and prices are firm at $1 15 for Cuba in bond, and $1 30@$1 35 for do. duty paid.

HAY—The supply is increasing, and, with a limited demand, prices have declined, and close heavy; sales of 300 bales at $1 40@$1 50 ⅌ 100 lb. Straw is in demand at $1 10@$1 25 ⅌ 100 lb.

IRON—This market is quiet but with a light stock, holders are very firm; sales of 60 tuns Slabs, delivered on Morris Canal Bank, at $90, and 500 do. old Rails, delivered at Alexandria, Va., at $87 50, cash.

INDIGO—The demand has not been very active, but holders are very firm at full previous rates. We quote Manilla at $1 20@$1 40; Madras, $1 20@$1 40; Oude, $1 65@$1 90; Kurpah, $2@$2 30; Guatemala, $2 05@$2 30, and Bengal at $2@$2 60 ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in good demand at very full prices. The arrivals from the tanneries are light for the season, and the stock does not accumulate, the inquiry being sufficient to absorb nearly everything received. Orinoco in particular is in meager supply and firm. We quote: Light Buenos Ayres, &c., 34½@35c.; Middle do., 36@37c., and Heavy do., 35@36c. Light California, 34@35½c.; Middle do., 35½@37c., and Heavy do., 35@36c. Light Orinoco, &c., 33@34c.; Middle do., 31@33c., and Heavy do., 30@31½c. Hemlock good Damaged, 30@31½c.; do. Poor do., 25@27c. Oak Sole has been in fair demand at steady rates, though at the close there is some accumulation of stock. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted good Light, 45@52c.; do. Middle, 50@53c.; do. Heavy, 50@52c.; Light Cropped, 55@58c., and Middle do., 57@59c. Slaughter Upper in Rough is in good demand, and sells readily upon arrival at 37@44c. for Hemlock, and 47@51c. for Oak.

LATHS—There is little doing, but former prices are sustained; sales of one cargo at $1 85, 3 months.

MOLASSES—There is not much doing to-day, but holders are extremely firm at the late improvement. The stock of Molasses, duty paid, is not very heavy, and should the demand be such as to require the withdrawal of any yet in bond, upon which 50 ⅌ cent additional duty must be paid, we may expect much higher rates. The sales embrace 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 70c., and 100 bbls. New-Orleans, at 85c.@$1.

NAVAL STORES continue in retail request—Spirits Turpentine is selling in small lots at $3@$3 10 ⅌ gallon. Of Rosins, sales were made to-day of 35 casks No. 1 French, at $33 ⅌ 280 lb. We quote all descriptions at from $30 to $40. Tar sells slowly at $17@$20. Stock on hand 3,000 lb.

OILS—Linseed is in light request at $1 63; Sperm is quoted at $1 70; Crude Fish has been in demand; sales of 1,115 lb Sperm at $1 70; 245 do. inferior at $1 60; 2,550 Whale at $1 15, and 1,000 do. do. at $1 17. Also 100 cases Marseilles Olive at $6; 50 do. Huile d'Aix at $12 50@$14; 80 bbls. Straits at $1 13@$1 20; 50 do. Lard at $1 14, and 100 do. do. Saponified Red at 92c., cash.

OIL-CAKE—The market is firm; the demand fair; sales of 300 bbls. City Thin Oblong at $60, and 350 tuns Western, chiefly to arrive this next month, $51@$53.

OIL-MEAL—The demand is light, but the market is firm; sales of 70 bags State at $2 53 ⅌ 100 lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand and prices have advanced, particularly of Old Mess; sales on the spot of 5,000 bbls., at $27 50@$28 25 for Old Mess; $30 25 for New do.; $25 for Prime; $28 50 for Prime Mess; and for future delivery, 5,000 bbls. New Mess, buyers' option, July, at $31 50@$32, and 50c. ⅌ bbl. was paid for the privilege of delivering 1,000 bbls. New Mess in July at $31. Beef is firm and fairly active; sales of 450 bbls. at $15@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $19@$20 50 for Extra do. Tierce Beef Hams are neglected. Cut Meats are dull and heavy. Bacon is inactive, and prices are nominal. A more active demand prevails for Lard, and the market is firmer; sales of 3,560 bbls. and tcs. at 13½@14½c. for No. 1, 14½@14½c. for fair to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 14½c. for choice.

PETROLEUM—All descriptions are in good demand, and prices are firmly sustained; sales of 4,000 bbls. Crude on private terms. We quote at 40c. on the spot and 41c. for June delivery. Refined in bond is selling at 61@62c., and 62@63c. for June delivery. Free is in demand at 70c. on the spot.

RICE—We have no sales of importance to advise to-day. The market is somewhat nominal, at about 11@11½c. for Rangoon.

SUGARS—The market for Raw Sugars has again been very active, and prices are higher and buoyant at the close. Fair Refining has sold quick at 16½c., and holders now ask 16½c. The transactions embrace about 2,000 hhds., at 16½@18c. for Cuba, 17½@19c. for Porto Rico; 300 boxes Havana at 17c., and 763 do. on private terms. The inquiry has been from the trade and for investment, and the prospect that the stock of Sugar liable to the additional duty of 50 ⅌ cent must soon be drawn upon induces the upward tendency. Nothing but old duty Sugars can be sold at present rates and leave a margin for profit. Refined are firm at 24c. for Hards.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in Grass Seeds; Timothy Seed is quiet at $2 50@$2 87½; Clover Seed is held at 11½@12c.; Rough Flax Seed is quiet at $3 40@$3 50 ⅌ bush. of 56 lb.

STEARIN—The inquiry is fair and the market is firmer; sales of 25,000 lb good State at 14c., cash.

TOBACCO—The demand for Kentucky Leaf has been fair, particularly the choice grades, and these being quite scarce, have advanced. The medium grades are also in fair request, and somewhat firmer. Common lots are not wanted. We quote as follows: Light Leaf Lugs at 9@9½c.; common Leaf, 11½c.; medium do., 13@14c.; good do., 15@17c.; and fine do., 19@21c.; heavy Western and Clarksville Lugs, 10½@12½c.; common Leaf, 13@15c.; medium do., 17@18c.; good do., 21@23c.; fine do., 25@28c.; and selections, 30@35c. Seed meets with a fair demand from manufacturers at full former rates.

TALLOW—The inquiry is good, and the supply light; prices tend upward with exchange; sales of 50,000 lb at 13½@14c. for Eastern and Western, 13½@14c. for City; Rough Fat is firm at 9½@9½c., cash.

WOOL—The market is quite firm, influenced by the rise in Gold, Exchange and Cotton, and the probability of an increased tariff, but transactions are restricted, owing to the light stock offering and the extreme prices demanded; sales of 50,000 lb Domestic Fleeces at 90@97c. for low and medium, fine native fleeces; 250 bales Pulled at 78@85c. for super and extra, and 45,000 lb California at 40@65c. for medium and fine. Of Foreign we notice sales of 100 bales Provence at 42½c.; 100 do. White Donskoi at 55c.; 130 do. Black do.; 60 do. Angola; 40 do. Crimean; 100 do. Rio Grande, to arrive, and 190,000 lb California on private terms.

WHALEBONE—The market is quiet at present, owing to the recent large transactions which have materially reduced the stock, and holders are very firm; sales of 30,000 lb Arctic supposed at $1 52 cash.

## Boston Cattle Market.

AT CAMBRIDGE AND BRIGHTON.

*Reported for* THE TRIBUNE, *for the week ending Wednesday, May 25, 1864.*

The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Shoats. | Fat Hogs. | Veals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week | 1,591 | 2,050 | 900 | 750 | 1,000 |
| Last week | 750 | 1,700 | 700 | 900 | 875 |
| One year ago (May 28) | 1,544 | 2,571 | 500 | 500 | 1,000 |

PRICES.

*Beeves*—First quality $12 75@$13 25; Second do... 11 75@ 12 50; Third do..... 10 00@ 11 50; Ex. and Pre.. 13 00@ — — } Per 100 lb on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.

*Working Oxen*—$100@$250 ⅌ pair, or according to their value as beef.

*Milch Cows*—$30@$45; Extra good, $50@$80, with or without calves, as may be agreed; Farrow and Ordinary, $25@$30.

*Sheep and Lambs*—6½@9c. ⅌ lb, on live weight, sheared.

*Swine*—Shoats, wholesale, 8½@10½c.; retail, 9@11½c. ⅌ lb. Fat Hogs, 8½@9c. ⅌ lb.

*Veal Calves*—$5@$8 ⅌ head.

*Hides*—10½@11c. Calf Skins, 20@22c. Tallow, 9½@10c. ⅌ lb. Pelts, with wool on, $3 50@$4 each.

REMARKS.—We report, as above, about 1,600 head of cattle, against 750 last week. Of this number, however, some 250 arrived at Brighton during the latter part of last week, and should perhaps be put to last week's account. But even with this addition, the butchers find themselves all out of beef, and consequently many cattle are wanted this week. At Cambridge there were 500 head, or nearly double last week's supply. There were but few of the wholesale butchers about the yards at this market on Tuesday morning, in consequence, it was said, of the large supply which was on its way to Brighton, beside many which had come in during the week, making the whole number of Western since last market day 942. Cattle are not "snatched" as they were last week. Buyers had more stock and more time, and they have softened down prices somewhat, particularly on Northern cattle, probably about as much as they advanced last week. The drovers declared there was all of a cent a pound off; and one butcher said that he had just bought a few good Oxen at 12½c., which he should have jumped at last week at 13½c. Western cattle are mostly sold at 12½@13½c. ⅌ lb, a few choice Bullocks bringing 14c., and poor ones at 12c. Northern cattle, all the way from 9½@14c., generally from 11½@13c., counting weight of hide and tallow same as meat.

The supply of Sheep is short of the demand. Butchers met the trains up country, and bought most of the lots before they reached market. Most of the flocks were sold at 6½@8½c. ⅌ lb, live weight, wool off.

Veal Calves sell quick or slow, according to quality. Most lots reported at about $7 ⅌ head.

Swine market rather dull at quotations.

## N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ⅌ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges.

BEANS AND PEAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beans, pea, and medium prime ⅌ bush. | $2 55@$2 70 |
| Beans, marrow, prime, ⅌ bush. | 2 65@ 2 90 |
| Beans, inferior | 2 00@ 2 25 |
| Peas, Marrowfat, ⅌ bush. | 2 00@ 2 50 |
| Peas, common | 1 25@ 1 50 |

BUTTER.

Speculation runs high, and prices have advanced. California shippers are buying largely, and though the returns are in gold, it is the general impression that that market will be overstocked by the heavy shipments, and a reaction take place. Even tubs have been repacked into firkins or kegs, as those only are shipped after being rehooped with iron. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Orange County, choice pails ⅌ lb | 38 @40 |
| River Counties, good to choice pails | 36 @38 |
| State dairies, tubs, good to choice | 36 @40 |
| State firkins, choice, for shipping | 40 @44 |
| Western do., good to choice | 30 @38 |
| Western common | 25 @26 |
| Grease Butter | 10 @14 |

CHEESE.

The majority of that arriving is evidently made from skimmed milk, and some of it will not bring 12c. ⅌ lb. A small lot of really choice cream Cheese was held at 20c., which is a sort of jobbing price. Farmers will probably do better to direct more attention to Butter and less to Cheese at present prices. We quote, with an overstocked market:

| | |
|---|---|
| State, new, good to choice ⅌ lb | 16 @17½ |
| State, new, fair to good | 13 @14 |
| Ohio, new | 15 @16 |

EARLY VEGETABLES.

Market gardeners complain of very slow sales and low prices for the garden vegetables now coming in plentifully. Sprouts will scarcely sell at all, and Spinach, Rhubarb and Radishes are hard to get rid of. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Asparagus, Oyster Bay, ⅌ doz. bunches | $2 50@$3 00 |
| Asparagus, New-Jersey, ⅌ doz. bunches | 2 00@ 2 50 |
| Asparagus, Long Island, ⅌ doz. bunches | 1 25@ 1 75 |
| Green Peas, Norfolk, ⅌ bbl. | 6 00@ 9 00 |
| Lettuce, ⅌ 100 heads | 1 00@ 1 25 |
| Onions, ⅌ 100 bunches | 8 00@ 10 00 |
| Onions, Bermuda ⅌ lb | 8@ 9 |
| Cucumbers, ⅌ 100 | 12 00@ 15 00 |
| Potatoes, Bermuda, ⅌ bbl. | 8 00@ 9 00 |
| Radishes, ⅌ 100 bunches | 1 00@ 1 25 |
| Rhubarb, ⅌ 100 bunches | 2 00@ 3 00 |
| Strawberries, Delaware, ⅌ qt. | 30@ 40 |
| Spinach, ⅌ bbl. | 50@ 75 |
| Tomatoes, Bermuda, ⅌ 4-quart box | 2 00@ — |

EGGS.

Extensive purchases by the Sanitary Commission, and an increased demand for ordinary use, have advanced the price of Eggs 2 to 3c. ⅌ doz, with a quick demand. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| State and Jersey, ⅌ doz. | 23 @24 |
| Western, ⅌ doz., express | 23 @24 |
| Western, common, ⅌ doz. | 22 @23 |
| Egg Oats, ⅌ bush., good | 70 @80 |

FRUITS, GREEN AND DRY.

Apples are selling slowly, the high prices lessening the demand. We quote, at falling rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Roxbury Russets, ⅌ bbl. | $4 50 @$5 00 |
| Golden Russets ⅌ bbl. | 3 50 @ 3 75 |
| Common and poor ⅌ bbl. | 2 50 @ 3 50 |
| Dried Apples, choice sliced ⅌ lb | 11@ 12 |
| Dried Apples, choice, ⅌ lb | 10@11½ |
| Dried Apples, common, ⅌ lb | 9½@10 |
| Peaches, peeled, new, ⅌ lb | 25 @28 |
| Prunes, Turkey, ⅌ lb | 22 @23 |
| Pitted Cherries, new, ⅌ lb | 26 @28 |
| Raspberries, black, ⅌ lb | 26 @28 |

HIDES AND SKINS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Badger, each | $0 40@$0 60 | Mink, Southern | 1 00@ 3 00 |
| Bear, each | 8 00@ 18 00 | Muskrat | 10@ 30 |
| Beaver, ⅌ lb | 2 50@ — | Opossum | 10@ 20 |
| Calf, green, ⅌ lb | 24@ 25 | Otter, North'n | 4 00@ 7 00 |
| Cat, house, each | 10@ 20 | do., Southern | 2 00@ 3 00 |
| do., wild, each | 30@ 70 | Raccoon, N'th'n | 40@ 80 |
| Cattle, gr'n bides, ⅌ lb | 11@ 11½ | do., Southern | 10@ 30 |
| Deer, gr'n, ⅌ lb | 20@ 30 | Sheep, h'vy, g'n, fine wool | 4 00@ 4 25 |
| do., dry | 75@ 80 | do. coarse, g'n | 2 75@ 3 25 |
| Fisher, each | 4 00@ 10 00 | do. sheared | 50@ 60 |
| Fox, Red, each | 1 00@ 3 00 | Lamb Skins | 80@ 1 10 |
| do., Gray | 40@ 1 00 | Skunk, Striped | 15@ 40 |
| do., Silver | 10 00@ 50 00 | do., Black | 40@ 75 |
| Martin | 1 50@ 2 50 | Wolf, Prairie | 50@ 1 50 |
| Mink, Northern | $3 00@$5 50 | do., Large M'n | 1 50@ 2 50 |

LARD AND TALLOW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lard, ⅌ lb | $— 13 @— 14½ |
| Rough Fat, ⅌ lb | — 9 @— 00 |

MEATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef Sides, ⅌ lb | $—14 @ — 15 |
| Beef, Fore Quarter, ⅌ lb | —17½@ — 12½ |
| Beef, Hind Quarter, ⅌ lb | —15 @ — 17 |
| Veal, Carcasses, ⅌ lb | —13 @ — 15 |
| Mutton, Carcasses, ⅌ lb | —14 @ — 18 |
| Pork, Carcasses, ⅌ lb | —11 @ — 11½ |

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry of all kinds is slow of sale at former rates. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fowls, dressed, ⅌ lb | $— 22 @— 26 |
| Fowls, live, ⅌ lb | — 19 @— 24 |
| Pigeons, wild, ⅌ doz. | 1 50 @ 1 75 |
| Turkeys, dressed, ⅌ lb | — 24 @— 28 |
| Turkeys, live, ⅌ lb | — 20 @— 24 |
| Ducks, live, ⅌ pair | 1 25 @ 1 50 |
| Ducks, dressed, ⅌ lb | — 24 @— 28 |
| Pigeons, stall-fed, ⅌ doz. | 2 00 @ 2 25 |
| Fowls, live, ⅌ pair | 1 25 @ 1 50 |
| Chickens, dressed, ⅌ lb | — 28 @— 30 |

VEGETABLES, OLD.

There is very little shipping demand for Potatoes, and in view of the high prices and abundance of green "truck," sales are slow and prices scarcely maintained. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Buckeyes, ⅌ bbl. | $2 50 @$2 75 |
| Prince Albert, ⅌ bbl. | 2 50 @ 2 75 |
| Jackson Whites, ⅌ bbl. | 3 00 @ 3 25 |
| Mercers, ⅌ bbl. | 3 25 @ 3 50 |
| Peachblows, ⅌ bbl. | 3 25 @ 3 50 |
| Common or poor, ⅌ bbl. | 2 00 @ 2 50 |
| Nova-Scotia, ⅌ bush. | 1 00 @ 1 10 |
| RUTABAGA TURNIPS, ⅌ bbl. | 1 25 @ 1 50 |

SUNDRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| BEESWAX, pure, ⅌ lb | 58 @ 60c. |
| BEESWAX, impure, ⅌ lb | 40 @ 45c. |
| BROOM CORN, ⅌ lb | 10 @ 12c. |
| FEATHERS, Live Geese, ⅌ lb | 70 @ 75c. |
| MAPLE SUGAR, ⅌ lb | 16 @ 18c. |

DIRECTIONS TO SHIPPERS.

Pack all produce securely, to avoid breakage of boxes or contents. If different qualities are sent, let them be in separate packages.

Mark everything plainly with the consignee's name; also, put your own name, or a private mark known to the consignee, and the contents of the package, upon the outside, with number, weight, &c., to show what it contains and where from without opening.

Put an invoice inside, laid upon the top or tacked upon the underside of the cover; also send a duplicate by mail at the time the produce or other articles are shipped, stating the route sent, etc.

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## Philadelphia Cattle Market—MAY 25.

The supply of Beef Cattle this week was very small, only amounting to about 500 head. The demand was great, and prices advanced. The best cattle sold at from $18 to $19 ⅌ 100 lb. Ordinary and good were sold at from $14 to $17.

SHEEP—The sale of Sheep amounted to about 1,500 head. The market was active, and prices ranged from 8 to 9c. for clipped Sheep, and Wool Sheep from 11 to 12c. ⅌ lb gross, as to quality.

HOGS—The Hog market was quite active, and over 3,000 head were sold at from $10 to $12 ⅌ 100 lb net.

COWS—The sale of Cows amounted to 175 head at prices ranging from $20 to $60 ⅌ head, according to quality.

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## THE TRIBUNE FOR 1864.

### PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but others have taken their places, and it has now more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expression of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advices by telegraph and otherwise from its own correspondents with the various armies of the Union, and by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as most specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the Producing Classes. That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by nearly so many farmers and their families as is THE TRIBUNE to-day. We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

During the existence of the Whig party, this paper supported that party, though always sympathizing with the more liberal, progressive, Anti-Slavery "wing" thereof. When new issues dissolved or transformed old organizations through the spontaneous uprising of the people of the Free States against the repudiation of the Missouri Restriction, THE TRIBUNE heartily participated in that movement, and was known as Republican. When the long smoldering conspiracy to divide and destroy our country or reduce it entire to complete abasement to the Slave Power culminated in overt treason and rebellion, it naturally, necessarily regarded resistance to this conspiracy as paramount to all other considerations, and devoted all its energies and efforts to the maintenance of our Union. In every great controversy which has divided our country, it has been found on that side which naturally commands the sympathy and support of the large majority of school-houses and the decided minority of grog-shops, and so doubtless will be to the last.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our National distractions, THE TRIBUNE leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority, confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure, then peaceable"—holding that the total and final extirpation of Slavery is the true and only cure for our National ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but a transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of "reconstruction" and indorse none that has been propounded by another—neither Sumner's, nor Whiting's, nor any of the various Copperhead devices for achieving "Peace" by surrendering the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but, exhorting the American People to have faith in their Government, to reënforce their armies and replenish their treasury, we believe that, if they but do their duty, a benign Providence will in due time bring this fearful struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well-being of mankind.

The present session of Congress will be an exceedingly portant one, and we have made ample arrangements to lay before our readers what is going on in Washington, both in Congress and in the Departments.

We respectfully solicit the subscriptions and active exertions of our friends, and of all whose views and convictions accord substantially with ours.

*New-York, Sept. 10, 1863.*

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## To Farmers and Others.


SANFORD & MALLORY'S FLAX AND HEMP DRESSERS are no longer an experiment. Over 200 No. 1 Brakes have been sold and are in PRACTICAL USE.

A pamphlet will be sent, free of charge, by writing JOHN W. QUINCY, Agent, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

[New Testimonials will be published each week.]

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 25, 1864.

*Mr. John W. Quincy, Treasurer of Mallory & Sanford Flax and Hemp Machine Co., No. 98 William-st., New-York.*

DEAR SIR: In answer to your request for our opinion of the Mallory & Sanford Flax Brake, we would say that we have had one of them in use in our mill for the past four months, and that it works to our perfect satisfaction. We consider it the best Brake we have ever seen for straight straw, and intend ordering two more for the coming season.

Respectfully yours, BLACKWELL & MALLORY.

ORVILL, Pa., April 18, 1864.

*Messrs. Mallory & Sanford.*

GENTLEMEN: After having your Flax Machine fairly tested by competent judges, I concur with them in saying it is the most simple, the most durable, and executes its work better than any machine I have ever examined.

Yours respectfully, S. N. BRONSON, Dealer in Machinery and General Hardware.

DAYTON, O., April 29, 1864.

*John W. Quincy, Treasurer.*

DEAR SIR: In answer to your request for an expression of opinion in regard to the Sanford & Mallory Flax Brake, I will state that they have fulfilled my expectations. I have used them quite extensively, having used FOUR OF THEM (No. 1) for more than one year. I am able to break one tun of straw per day upon each brake, and, when called for, done more. They do the work well, and bring the lint out in good condition—much better than the old-fashioned machine. My short experience with them satisfies me of their excellence.

Yours truly, JOHN P. COMLY.

Mr. Comly has been working our machines on tangled and straight straw.—M. & S.

WEST AUBURN, Susquehanna Co., Pa., April 11, 1864.

*Messrs. Mallory & Sanford.*

GENTLEMEN: I have been using one of your No. 1 Brakes during the past Winter—most of the time doing custom work. Our customers are generally, I believe, well satisfied with it. The flax dressed by it is said to be softer and finer than that broken by the old-fashioned brakes.

Yours truly, W. F. COBURN.

THERESA, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

*Messrs. Mallory & Sanford, New-York.*

GENTS: We have used one of your Patent Flax Brakes for the past four months to our entire satisfaction—producing from 400 to 500 lb of well-scutched flax per day of ten hours, depending upon the quality and condition of the straw.

Having examined the best Flax Mills in the United States and Canadas, we are fully satisfied that the *best machine* in use for flax-dressing is the Mallory & Sanford Brake.

Yours truly, J. H. HELMER & Co.

RHODES' STANDARD SUPERPHOSPHATE.—The following letter from the well known agriculturist, [illegible]

N. B.—"RHODES'" is sold [illegible]

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT [illegible]

LANDS for SALE.—I have for sale 100,000 ACRES of LAND in KANSAS. [illegible]

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Best, packed, [illegible]


## Employment.


$75 A MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED to sell SEWING MACHINES. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED to sell the ANNUAL RECORD [illegible]


## The Remedy of the Age.


THE CELEBRATED "TROPICAL BALSAM," [illegible]

U. S. MAIL CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP CO. [illegible]


## Financial.


THE UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION, their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the Customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from Customs on the same amount of importations to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of the loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21, was

$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 4 Wall-st.
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U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
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[illegible]
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HOLMAN & CROZIER, MINING BANKERS, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. GOLD AND SILVER MINING CLAIMS BOUGHT AND SOLD. JOSEPH W. HOLMAN, Colorado Ter. HIRAM F. CROZIER, New-York.

NEWCASTLE and Richmond R. R. Bonds.—[illegible]


## Medical.


ATTENTION COMPANY! [illegible]

NERVOUS and GENERAL DEBILITY and [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA WARRANTED to be CURED. [illegible]

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW [illegible]

DISEASES of the NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS [illegible]

DEAFNESS CURED, however caused, by a new method. [illegible]


## Miscellaneous.


METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 2 Great Jones-st.

The Treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair submits the following statement of account to date:

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, in account with THE METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION.

DR.

To amount of cash subscriptions rec'd to date .... $[illegible]
To amount of cash receipts, Fair 14th-st. Dept.. [illegible]
To amount of cash receipts, Fair Union-square Dep't, per E. Judson Hawley, Treas. U. S. D.. [illegible]
Total .................... $1,1[illegible]

CR.

By amount paid for Expenses to date, 14th-st. Department........ $125,274 49
By amount paid for Expenses to date, Union-square Department.. 10,850 53
By cash paid United States Sanitary Commission .................... $1,000,000 00
—— $1,136,[illegible]

May 17, 1864.—Balance on hand this day.......... [illegible]

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer M. F. A.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1864.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to audit and examine the accounts and books of the Finance Department, John H. Gourlie, Chairman, and Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair, report that they have carefully examined the same from the commencement of the business of the Fair to the present date, and find them correct in every respect.

J. A. ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, C. H. OGDEN.

DURYEA'S MAIZENA RECEIVED TWO PRIZE MEDALS (From Juries 3 and 4) at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862; AT THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG, JULY, 1863, RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL FOR ITS GREAT DELICACY AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD. Can be served up in an infinite variety of delicious dishes. Sold by all Grocers, with directions. SEND FOR A PAMPHLET, WITH 50 RECEIPTS, WHICH WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION BY LETTER OR OTHERWISE TO WM. DURYEA, Agent, No. 166 Fulton-st., N. Y.

U. S. ARMY AGENCY, No. 64 BLEECKER-ST., N. Y., opposite Pay Department.

To DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—All Soldiers Honorably Discharged the service of the United States should now present their Discharges at this Agency, for payment of $100 Bounty.

*The following can be paid immediately:*

1st. ALL VOLUNTEERS who have been discharged on account of wounds received in battle can receive $100 Bounty.

2d. ALL VOLUNTEERS Honorably Discharged, who enlisted for three years and have served two, no matter at what time since the commencement of the Rebellion they enlisted.

3d. ALL VOLUNTEERS Honorably Discharged who enlisted for two years and have served full 23 months.

4th. ALL REGULARS Honorably Discharged who enlisted after July 1, 1861, and have served two years or been discharged on account of wounds received in battle.

☞ ALL SOLDIERS Honorably Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, after two years' service (including Regulars enlisted prior to July 1, 1863), and who do not come under the above requirements, should now make application to this office, as it is expected that Bounties will be paid in such cases, and it enables us to prepare the claims and have them ready for payment as soon as authorized.

☞ *Discharges can be sent by mail*, when the proper papers will be forwarded for execution. That no inconvenience whatever may be given to the Soldier, a Certificate, under SEAL, will be returned to each soldier, stating that he is discharged, giving date, authority, &c., and that his original discharge is on file in this office, pending his application for bounty or pay.

☞ All just claims of every nature against the Government can be presented for adjustment and payment. Particular attention given to claims of relatives of deceased soldiers for their Back Pay, Bounty, and Pensions.

Address U. S. ARMY AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, 10 & 11 COOPER UNION, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—We take pleasure in acknowledging that the demand for supplies for our wounded never met with a more cordial response than since the opening of the present campaign. Our receipts have increased from a daily average of seven boxes, to as many as 58 in one day. Since the 11th inst., we have received in all 242 boxes from the following named places:

Albany, Auburn, Ashford, Brooklyn, Bedford, Belfast, Broadalbin, Blandford, Bridgeport, Ct., Binghamton, Harrington, Branchport, Buffalo, Chemung, Caroline Center, Columbus, Cambridge, Cortlandville, Cayuga, Cazenovia, Carbondale, Chestertown, Cherry Valley, Cohs, Danbury, Deerfield, Mass., Etna, East Haddam, Fishkill Landing, Garrisons, Goshen, Georgetown, Ct., Geneva, Hartford, Ct., Homer, Hartwick, Irvington, Jersey City, Kingston, King's Ferry, Livonia, Lyons, Liberty, Lansingburgh, Monnsville, Millerton, Middlefield, New-Granville, New-London, Ct., Newburgh, New-Hurley, Norwich, New-Hope, New-Haven, Ct., Newark, N. J., Otego, Oblong, Orange, N. J., Ogdensburgh, Paterson, N. J., Port Jervis, Pen Yan, Pompton Plains, Port Byron, Providence, R. I., Rochester, Redfield, Rider's Mills, Russia, Rome, South Norwalk, Ct., Southport, Ct., Sandy Hill, Spooner's Corners.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An INTEREST in A FOUNDERY and MACHINE-SHOP in ST. LOUIS, Mo., for SALE.—A party with not less than $25,000 (a larger amount could be used to advantage) [illegible] WM. H. MARKHAM, St. Louis, Missouri.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and CORN-STARCH, for PUDDINGS, &c., are Perfectly Pure. [illegible]

$7 ARMY WATCH. $7 [illegible]

PAPER AT LESS THAN MILL PRICES. [illegible]

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—Circulars obtained by addressing AMOS DEAN, Albany, N. Y.

WHISKERS or MUSTACHES produced in [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BOOTS and SHOES. [illegible]

BRIDGEWATER PAINT, Dry and Ground in Oil, In several Drab Shades, For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c., &c. ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent, No. 74 Maiden-lane.


## Musical Instruments.


CABINET ORGANS. [illegible] MASON BROTHERS.

WE would invite the public to examine J. P. HALE'S New $200 PIANO-FORTES, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. [illegible]

GROVESTEEN & Co. $250 Seven-Octave PIANO-FORTES. Celebrated for the last 25 years. Warerooms, No. 499 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS—Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS [illegible] East 14th-st., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York.